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of
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Numismatic Memories of September 11, 2001

*The
Quarterly*



About the Cover

Tom Fitzgerald has written a timely article on numismatic items related to the World Trade Center tragedy. You can read all about it starting on page 8.

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The Quarterly

Official Publication of the Numismatic Association of Southern California
Winter 2002, Volume 44, Number 4

Articles

A Visit to the Winnipeg Mint	
<i>Bill Grant</i>	6
Numismatic Memories of September 11, 2001	
<i>Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald</i>	8
NASC Awards Banquet	
<i>Staff</i>	15
Nickels from the North: Canadian Varieties	
<i>Virginia Hall</i>	16
How Useful Are Price Guides?	
<i>James Halperin</i>	21
Liberty Seated Dimes: the pocket change of the nineteenth century	
<i>William Cregan</i>	30
The 1875-CC Type I and II Trade Dollars	
<i>Patrick Yamada</i>	34
How I Spent My Summer Vacation	
<i>Mark C. Watson</i>	37
ANA Summer Seminar Scholarships	
<i>Staff</i>	50

Columns

President's Point of View <i>Phil Iversen</i>	4
Editor's Page <i>Greg Burns</i>	5
Going's On <i>Greg Burns</i>	26
Club News <i>Kay Lenker</i>	40

Departments

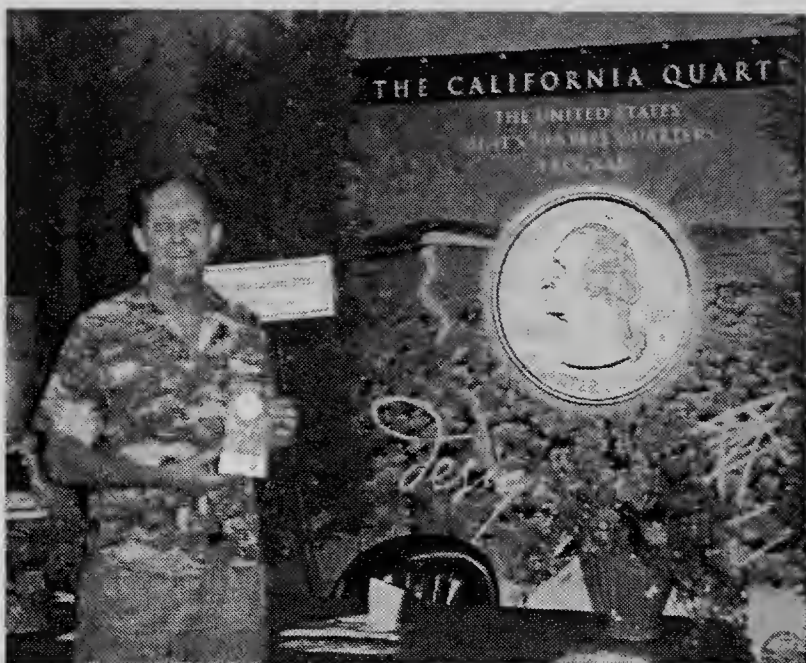
Membership Report	23
Calendar of Events	51
We Get Letters	48
The Historical Quarterly	54

Errata

Application for Membership	25
Directory of Member Clubs	44
Writing for the Quarterly	52
Officers, Board, and Chairs	53

President's Point of View

It started at the Golden State Coin Show in August when we first learned of the design contest for the California State quarter to be issued in January 2005. Lee Kuntz and Jim Hunt had been invited to Sacramento with others to help launch the kick-off campaign for this event. Since the deadline for submission of designs was in early November, it was planned to have a booth at numerous county fairs to help distribute application forms and information to the throngs of people at these popular venues.



I contacted the L.A County Fair office, explained who I was, and volunteered to help when I was able to do so. I was instructed to go out to Pomona, and wound up standing in the hot sun for several hours before I was issued a badge for admission. I was then told that there was no free parking for volunteers as originally promised, so I called back the next day about that issue.

Several days later I managed to reach somebody at a higher level and was informed that they had a college student to man the booth the entire time and volunteers were no longer required. I went out one Saturday to visit the Fair and say thanks, on behalf of NASC and all collectors, to the person that was helping out.

The booth had been moved after the first several days due to the heat and being downwind from the animal farm, but nobody knew to where it was moved. I went to the information stand and a lady there tried to help me by calling other people in an attempt to discover the new location. In the meantime I went from building to building as fast as I could to try and find the booth myself. It was very crowded and slow going and I did manage to bump into two other NASC members, but they hadn't seen the booth either.

After two and a half hours, and about sixteen miles of walking (so it seemed), the lady at the information stand finally found the new location of the booth. It was in a building that I had already been through, but it was tucked away in a corner and very easily missed. Nobody was at the booth when I arrived as it was getting to be quite late and still very hot, so I bought a root beer float (a great invention) to cool myself down and also sat down to rest my poor tired feet.

This picture goes to show you that there was a booth after all, and this tale of woe demonstrates to what extent that the NASC will go to promote numismatics for the benefit of the hobby.

Phil Iversen

Editor's Page

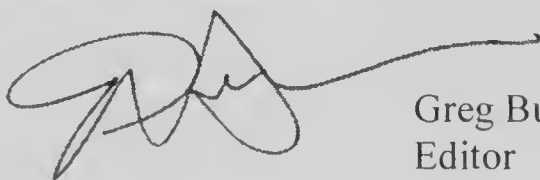
Ahhhh. The hot weather has finally gone away, probably far down south to bother our friends in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and the like. They're welcome to it too. At least until this cool winter weather becomes tiresome and my old achy bones miss the warming days of spring. Then I'll welcome it back. Until then, just put another log on the fire and spoon me up another bowl of soup.

I'm starting to write this having just come back from the October NASC Board Meeting. Though I'll include more about those happenings in the "Goin's On" column, I do want to comment here on the importance of attending these board meetings and keeping track of all the people who volunteer their time and what they do. This should be especially relevant to you because they do what they do on your behalf. Plus, remember that elections will be coming up eventually, and you'll need to cast an intelligent vote...keep your eyes open, please.

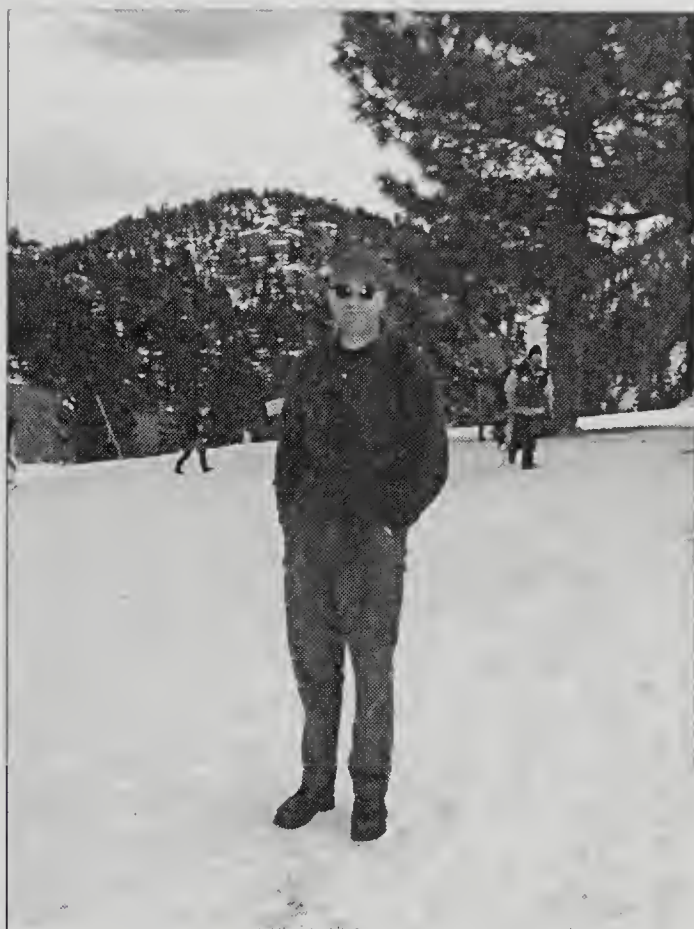
Hey, did I tell you I recently rekindled the flames of my collecting interest? I mean, it's not like it's a roaring bonfire or anything, but the coals had been idling along for several years, and what with the NASC editorship and everything it just seemed to perk up in the last few months. I may have told you before that I'm interested in Canadian colonials. Well, I've been spending a little time on eBay looking around, picking up some odds and ends, and every Saturday morning I've been heading down to my local coin store to scan the foreign section of their bid board. Kind of a nice habit now that I've gotten into it.

Now that the weather's turned frosty maybe you might find a bit more time to sit in front of the fireplace and pour over some of those coin magazines and auction catalogs that have been just sitting neglected, and of course I expect you to thoroughly read this winter issue of *The Quarterly*. Just the thing for a dark and gloomy day. Take a peek in our *Calendar of Events* section and see if there's a coin show in your neighborhood coming up. You can always carpool with some of your coin club compatriots if the drive is a stretch.

In closing, I hope you're planning on coming to the NASC Awards Banquet in Arcadia in February. For the most current information please see our website at www.NASC.net. Hope to see you there...



Greg Burns
Editor



A Visit to the Winnipeg Mint

by Bill Grant

This past August, following a trip to Little Falls, MN to attend a Charles A. Lindbergh Symposium, Freddie and I made our way north into Canada to see some of our northern neighbors' interesting stops. One such stop was a visit to the Royal Canadian Mint (RCM) in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The mint is located on Transcanada Highway 1, just a few miles east of downtown Winnipeg. As a matter of fact one can see the mint from the highway. The mint is housed in a beautiful glass pyramid building built in 1976 for the high-speed high-volume production of circulating coins. The mint produces billions of coins annually for Canada and over sixty other countries.

After spending the night in a local motel approximately two miles away, we visited the mint. A tour of the mint was about to begin, so we purchased our tickets (\$2.00 Canadian—approximately \$1.28 U.S.) and were greeted by a young lady who took us up to the second floor by escalator. There we entered a theater where we saw a ten minute film on the history of the Canadian mint.

Leaving the theater we proceeded down a long corridor which showed how a coin was made from the designed, engraved coins through Quality Control and packaging of the coins.

Looking through windows at each station we could see the process of coins at each stage of production. If you have ever visited the Denver or Philadelphia mints the process is much the same. The tour guide was very knowledgeable and was able to answer many questions from the tour group.

Following the tour we departed the second floor and returned to the ground floor and the gift shop. Canada is a major producer of Commemorative coins, single coins, mint sets, proof sets and jewelry, etc. All of the coins were nicely displayed and the employees were very friendly and helpful.

The Royal Canadian Mint—great place to visit on your next trip to Winnipeg.



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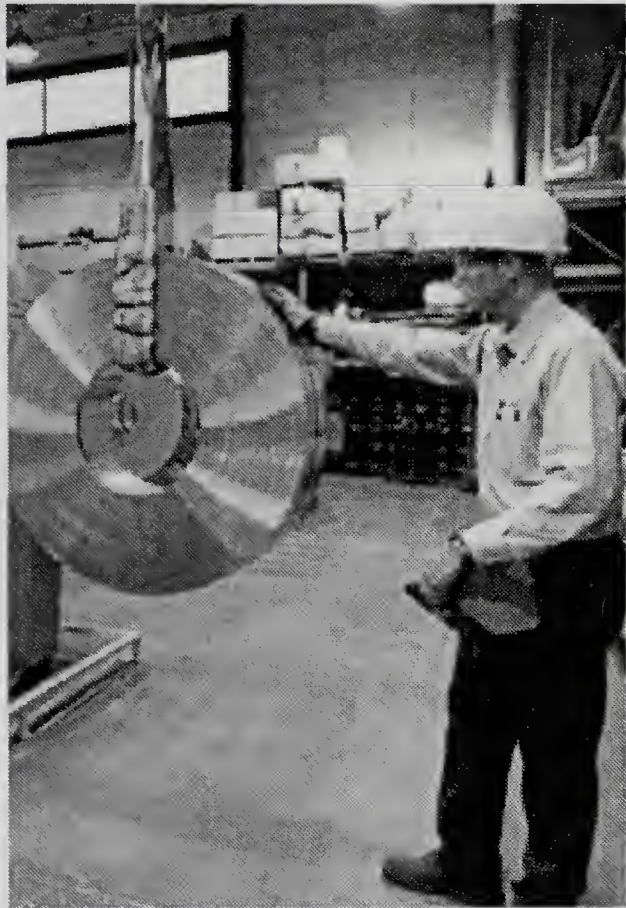
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A coil of metal is being loaded up for the beginning of the coin-making process.

A Little History

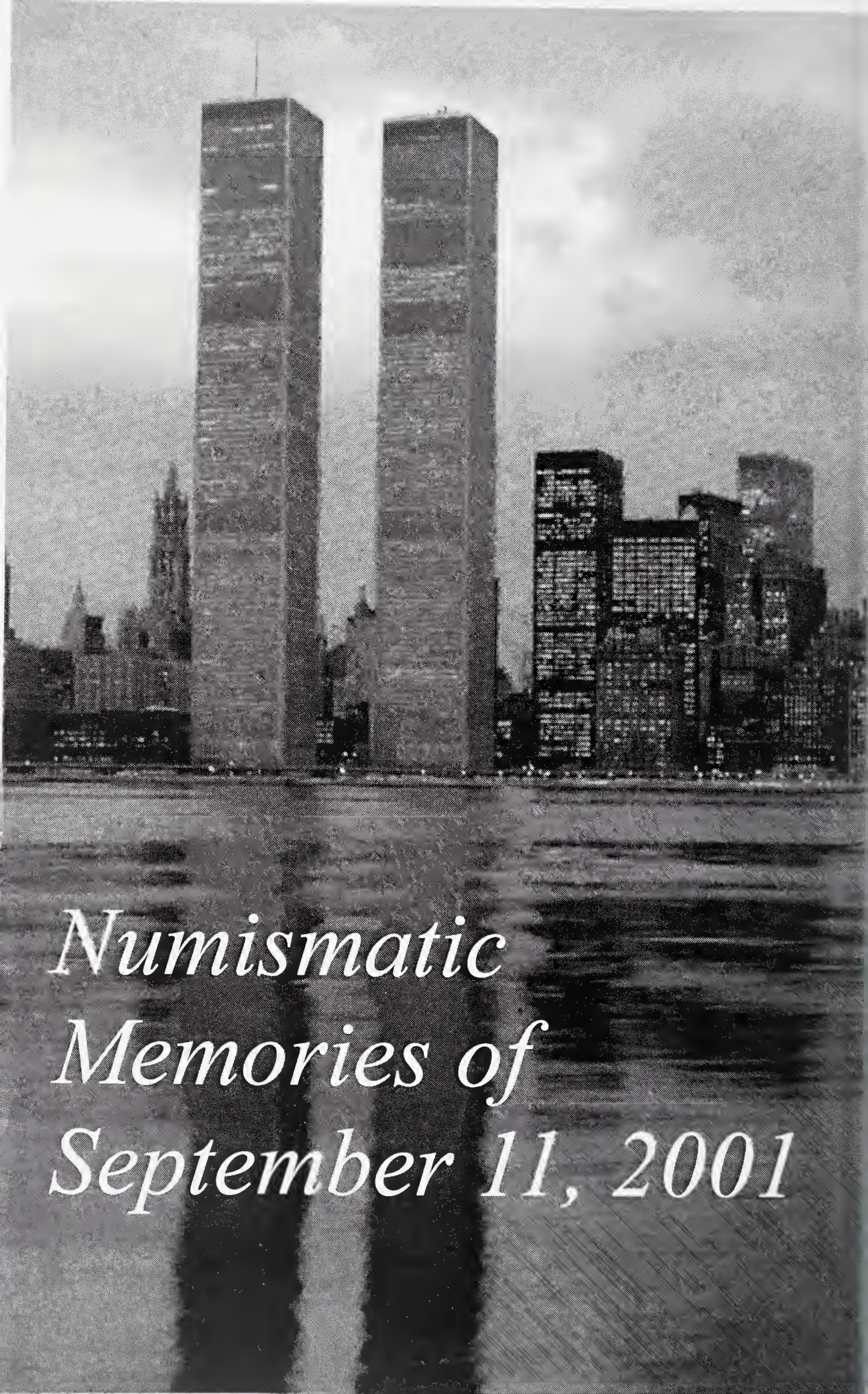
The first RCM was built in Ottawa on January 2, 1908, and the first Canadian coin was struck, an Edward VII half dollar. This Capital City mint is still in use today. The mint was originally a branch mint of the Royal Mint and it was not until December 1, 1931 that the Canadian Mint officially was placed under the control of the Canadian Government. It became a Crown Corporation on April 1, 1969.



Here an RCM worker examines the finished product as a quality check.

For Additional Information

See the Royal Canadian Mint website at:
www.mint.ca



*Numismatic
Memories of
September 11, 2001*

—By Dr. Thomas F Fitzgerald

The Attack

New York City! One of the most famous and important cities in the world, New York City is the home of the Metropolitan Opera, the United Nations and the New York Yankees. New York City is the Hudson River, the Statue of Liberty, St. Patrick's Cathedral, shopping on 5th Ave., Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, Broadway Shows, Ellis Island and so much more. There are numerous spans over and under the rivers of New York including the George Washington Bridge, the Brooklyn Bridge and the Holland Tunnel. But without a doubt, the most recognizable view of New York City is the skyline including the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building and the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center. At one time, these towers were the tallest buildings on earth.

All of this changed in a very short time on September 11, 2001. The attack came without warning and the world watched in disbelief. At 8:00 am, American Flight 11 departed from Boston's Logan Airport bound for Los Angeles. At 8:47 am in New York City, this hijacked airliner crashed into the World Trade Center's North Tower. A little earlier, United Airlines Flight 175 also took off from the Boston Airport bound for Los Angeles. At 9:02 am, this hijacked airplane crashed into the World Trade Center's South Tower. American Airlines Flight 77, which had departed from Washington's Dulles Airport, exploded into the Pentagon and a fourth hijacked plane from Newark Airport, crashed into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania near Pittsburgh at 10:00 am. Some brave passengers aboard this plane had resisted the hijackers and prevented it from reaching its target, perhaps the White House or the Capitol Building.

As the fires broke out, the twin towers collapsed, killing thousands trapped in the buildings and those trying to provide help on the ground.

Types of Numismatic Pieces

There have been numerous medals, tokens and other exonomia produced to commemorate these events. They may be divided into several types. The first type this writer calls "Patriotic" and contain slogans such as "United We Stand," "God Bless America" and the words from the Pledge of Allegiance. A second type features images of the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and the Statue of Liberty. A third and very popular type, depicts the policemen, firemen and other rescue workers and their efforts to help the victims including the very famous scene of raising the American Flag over the destroyed Twin Towers. The fourth and last type includes a group of silver rounds with some of the people responsible for the attack, such as Osama Bin Laden.

Although most of this exonomia are struck in silver, there are bronze, silver and gold medals and tokens and a medal made from the melted steel of the Twin Towers.



Mickey Mouse as part of the design.

One could collect a limited edition silver medal showing Snoopy on the obverse standing on a pedestal holding an American Flag. The reverse of this piece features the entire Peanuts Gang.

A small silver medal (about the size of a dime) in a bevel bears a furled American Flag on the obverse and the motto: "God Bless America." The reverse is shows the head of an eagle and the inscription: "Committed to Freedom."

Nona and George Moore's Galaxie Designs presented table favors at the NASC 2002 Awards luncheon in Arcadia, a beautiful round pin which contained an American Flag with "enduring" above and "freedom" below. Another piece, designed by California sculptor Alex Shagin, bears a "Pledge of Allegiance" an American Flag and the words of the pledge.



Type One – Patriotic Pieces

Everybody seemed to get into the act. Without question, the American Flag pin dominated this type of remembrance. In fact, for a short period of time, stores were sold out and some homemade designs appeared. It seemed that everyone was wearing one of the flag-pins.

At the two Disney Theme Parks in Orange County, a number of patriotic pins were offered to the public. Equally popular to the flag designs were pins such as an American shield with



Type Two – The Targets

Many commemorative pieces were produced picturing the Twin Towers including a beautiful gold charm available from the Jewelry Stores in New York and New Jersey.

There is a common view of the Twin Towers found on several silver rounds, both one-ounce and three-ounce sizes. Some companies utilized the silver eagle, a U.S. dollar one-ounce bullion piece, with a light blue background,

white towers and a tall American Flag overlaid over the dollar pattern. The original liberty design may be seen under the color overlay. The reverse has a large, waving American Flag in full color and the motto: “God Bless America.” Since these are United States one dollar silver coins, the merchants call them “one-dollar U.S. commemorative coins.”

There are a number of these medals struck in silver and are better known as silver rounds. Some variations to the “Twin Towers” motif were utilized. It was believed the Statue of Liberty should be added in front of the towers. In order to emphasize the symbolism, the



Statue of Liberty appears much larger in proportion to the height of the buildings than is the actual case. Another variation is the placement of the Statue of Liberty to the right of the buildings. Several other interesting medals carry this motif. The State of Israel designed and marketed medals struck in gold, silver and bronze. This medal is called the “Twin Towers Official Memorial Medal.” The Israeli Government announced that these medals, designed by Avi Biran, were meant to show the solidarity between the citizens of Israel and the citizens of the United States as shown by the motto: “United in Democracy.” The obverse depicts the New York skyline including the twin towers and the reverse bears the freedom torch.

Famed American artist Marika Somogyi created special medals to remember the attack. One medal is the “Pieta of Mother Earth” and the other is a view of the Twin Towers. The message of her medals is “Man’s Inhumanity to Man.”

One of the most interesting, yet controversial pieces, is a large oval forged steel medal cast by a foundry in Statesboro, Georgia. The obverse shows

the Statue of Liberty to the right of the buildings. Several other interesting medals carry this motif. The State of Israel designed and marketed medals struck in gold, silver and bronze. This medal is called the “Twin Towers Official Memorial Medal.” The Israeli Government announced that these medals, designed by Avi Biran, were meant to show the solidarity between the citizens of Israel and the citizens of the United States as shown by the motto: “United in Democracy.”





a scene of the New York Skyline with an American Flag over the view. The inscription is: “God Bless America” and “September 11, 2001.” The reverse, with no design, carries the message: “PSALM 37” (David). The legend continues: “In Memory of Those Who Perished.”

These pieces were cast using steel from the ruins of the World Trade Center so that the owners would not only have a commemorative piece, but also an actual part of the Twin Towers. The company defended their product by insisting that this limited edition piece would raise much needed disaster relief funds.

Although the vast majority of these issues deal with the events that took place in New York, it is important to remember there were two other locations where the attacks occurred resulting in a substantial loss of life. This writer has seen no exnumia remembering the crash of the fourth hijacked airliner in Pennsylvania. There are, however, several pieces commemorating the attack in



Virginia on the Pentagon. A silver round pictures an aerial view of the Pentagon with an eagle and an American Flag draped above. At the bottom are the powerful words: “Unity,” “Justice,” “Compassion” and “Liberty.” The reverse carries the American Flag, identical to the design seen on several other medals, with the words taken from the Pledge of Allegiance.



Type Three – the Heroes
The Police Protective League of the Los Angeles Police Department and the

Policeman's Benevolent Association of the New York Police Department both caused pins to be made to wear in honor of the heroic work of the police and port authority officers. The Los Angeles Police Protective League ordered 10,000 of the pins with the belief that all the policemen would wear them. However, the former Police

Chief would not give permission, insisting that the police uniform could not have additional decorations, pins, etc., added to it. A furor was raised throughout Southern California and the League decided to make these pins available to the public for a one-dollar donation. The response was overwhelming and an additional 15,000 were ordered and sent to donors.

A silver medal bears the policeman's badge of the N.Y.P.D. with the New York skyline in the background. The inscription appearing around the bottom states: "America's Finest – September 11, 2001."

There are several medals devoted to the firemen, including variations of the flag-raising photo published in a New Jersey Newspaper. A very popular scene on a medal depicts two firemen directing their hose on the burning ruins. The New York skyline is in the background. At the top is: "Everyday Heroes" and below is simply: "The Fire-fighter." This medal is available in full color or a gold over silver obverse. The reverse of this medal carries the badge of the New York City Fireman. Above the badge is a flying eagle and the inscription: "Everyday Heroes." Inscribed over the badge is the legend: "To honor those who serve silently and courageously."



Perhaps the most famous scene on these medals are the variations of the flag raising efforts of firemen that has been compared with the flag raising photograph from World War II showing the Marines atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima raising Old Glory. The photograph of the firemen raising the flag was shot by Thomas Franklin and published in the New Jersey Record on September 12, 2001. The firemen had taken the flag from a boat anchored in the Marina and raised it over the ruins of the Twin Towers. This flag traveled around the United States and was recently flown aboard the U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt, the command ship of the US forces in Afghanistan. The flag remains the property of the ship's owner and the photograph has been copyrighted, thus requiring the variations of this picture on these medals. Unfortunately, on September 7, 2002, it was reported the flag was missing and some unknown person or persons had substituted a larger one for the genuine flag.

One of the variations of the "flag-raising incident," has a policeman added to the scene. This is actually a color overlay of a one-dollar U.S. silver bullion coin. The reverse of this piece, also a color overlay, pictures a policeman and a fireman with an American Flag in the background.

There are two more variations of the flag scenes on the obverses of silver rounds. A private mint in Auburn, Washington, shows a frosted obverse called: "America Unites." The designer of the medal is Steven R. Lundberg and the medal shows two firemen about to raise the flag while a third stands at attention. Another medal shows that a police dog has joined the policeman and fireman raising the flag with the legend: "Spirit of America."

Type Four – Medals Depicting the Enemy

It is hard to imagine, but the need to cash in on the disaster has caused some companies to market medals depicting those responsible for the attacks. For example, one may purchase a silver round bearing a frontal portrait of Osama Bin Laden with a value of "Osama Death Dollars." The legend reads: "Get Some Now Before We Get Him." Other silver rounds available to interested folks include a satirical medal called "Talabama" and one with the view of a Talaban Tank (a Campbell).

It may be argued this article will never be completed. As it is being written, new items continue to appear. At the recent ANA Anniversary Convention in New York, the British Royal Mint distributed 1200 special medals to those attending the show. The reverse of the nickel-brass medal displays the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. Across the center is the skyline of New York City and the legend "United We Stand" with the "I" and the "T" from "UNITED" extended for the World Trade Center. The obverse bears the British Royal Mint's shield and the inscription: "New York ANA 2002."

This writer has heard that the mint at St. Petersburg, Russia struck tokens recognizing the attack of September 11, 2002. The author has not seen any of these. In addition, many citizens believe the United States Mint should strike either medals or perhaps, a commemorative coin, and some legislation is being considered.

NASC Awards Banquet

It's that time of year again. Time to plan to attend the sumptuous NASC Awards Banquet. This year's feast will be held as a luncheon at 1:00 p.m. on February 9, 2003, at Frank & Dean's, a fine restaurant in beautiful Pasadena. Located between Rosemead Boulevard and Michillinda Avenue at 3768 East Colorado Boulevard (three blocks west of Coco's). Seating is limited, so get your reservations in early. The banquet only costs \$18 and Young Numismatists may attend for half-price.

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Nickels from the North: Canadian Varieties

by Virginia Hall

The name "Canada" may mean welcome to the Algonquin Indian tribe, it is a collection of huts to the Huron tribesman (kanata) and in Spanish the term "canada" applies to a valley or passage of welcome.

Canada means many things to different people but to the coin collector it indicates a nation that produces some of the most attractive and interesting coinage in all numismatics.

The trust and friendship of our northern neighbor extends to the interchange of coins in many of our border states. A slight difference in monetary value is an added incentive to the American visitor. The real attraction to a coin collector lies in the ever-changing designs that are issued. The five-cent pieces of Canada are excellent examples of why interest in her coins grows with each year.

The tiny silver coins of 1858 are the forerunners of today's nickels. Bearing a portrait of a youthful Victoria, these silver delicate bits of coinage bore the brunt of use until 1901 when the design was changed to honor the King, Edward VII. A short series of issues depicting Edward VI covered the years 1902 through 1910.

Silver five-cent coins continued to reign from 1911 through 1921 but bore the image of George V. The issues of 1921 became show pieces in any collection when almost all were remelted and the few held by early day collectors soared in value to heights undreamed of.

If any Canadian denomination can be called a truly national release, it must be the nickel. More than 435 million dollars worth of the metal was produced in 1965 and Canada leads the world in the production of this metal.

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It is ironic that nickel should be of such importance today for its inception promised nothing. Nickel was first discovered in ancient China and the white metal was used to create weapons of extraordinary durability. However, early Saxons were not so fortunate or knowledgeable and their efforts to create something practical from the newly discovered ore were disastrous. They became convinced that the devil was the source of the metal's stubbornness and nicknamed it Kupfernickel or Old Nick's copper. The "nick" remained a permanent part of the title. A Swedish scientist named Cronstedt is credited with proving the metal was an element and therefore not copper in alloy.

The nickels from 1922 through 1936 displayed George V's profile. Made of purer nickel, they seem destined to exist forever as they defied wear. The coins of 1926 are different by placement of the six. The slight variation in spacing on a minimum number of the coins created a key that continues to rise in value. The "near" six is the basic coin and its distance from the leaf indicated its classification. The date with the six farther away from the leaf is the much sought variety. No breakdown of mintage statistics exists for each issue but it is not unlikely that the 9.3 million coins made in 1926 may offer a 30 to 1 ratio.

In honor of a new king, George VI, the nickels were redesigned in 1936 and the first issue displayed a minute period immediately after the date. Some collectors feel this addition creates a new type coin but it appears to be stretching the classification a bit.





The war years brought important changes as nickel became a vital defense commodity. Just as in the U.S. the once common metal became a casualty of the war and was replaced by another metal. Actually, the new coin was composed of a copper and zinc alloy with a copper ratio of 88% to the zinc 12%. The addition of zinc was mandatory as a safe guard to prevent confusion with the cent.

Malayan jewelers are experts in creating ornate items from this alloy and their name of "Tombaga" was responsible for the term Tombac which is used to describe the odd looking Canadian nickel. The experts who decided to use the Tombac alloy initially intended to remelt the coins, add copper and tin and use the alloy for cents. The popularity of the coins and an ample supply of nickel saved the war nickels from the reincarnation attempt. The 3.3 million Tombacs made in 1942 are the more valued war nickels.

However, in 1943 the use of the copper-zinc alloy was extended and a new design was created. More than 24 million five-cent coins were made with a 100% wartime propaganda image. The V for Victory, so popular during World War II, was on the reverse of the coin thereby replacing the popular Canadian beaver reverse. A torch of Liberty with a flame illuminating "Canada" was balanced by two small maple leaves and the word 'cents'. The twelve-sided coin was further distinguished from any coin ever made by the inclusion of dots and dashes (Morse Code) which was used for a free flowing motto, "WE WIN WHEN WE WORK WILLINGLY."

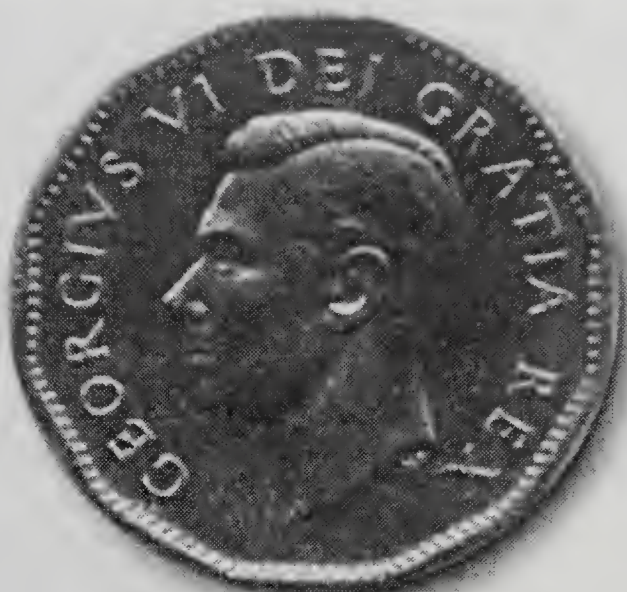
many were held for souvenirs. The early NON-Tombac

issues of 1942, despite larger mintage that the 1942

Tobmacs, are seldom available in new condition and sell for almost 10 times as much as the other nickels of that year. The 1943 uncirculated coins are also much sought after but, with a 24.7 million mintage, are in greater supply.

The continuing defense needs for nickel cautioned against a quick return to coinage from that metal and the Mint began to search for an alternate metal. The Tombac coins showed quick signs of susceptibility to stains and, of course, copper was also





in great world-wide demand. (The U.S. had changed from copper coins to steel coins in 1943 so the shortage of copper for allied needs was apparent.)

Taking a close look at the steel cents, mint officials realized that the U.S. experiment had failed because the zinc coating was too soft to protect the steel from rust. Its dull white color also added confusion to the coin's denomination and caused dimes and cents to be interchanged by busy cashiers. A solution was effected which brought a 1944 steel nickel into use but the coin was chrome coated. The same design as the Tombac 1943 was retained and the new steel coins were also issued in 1945. The cessation of the war in 1945 obsoleted the design of the nickel and the 1946 coins became peacetime entities made of 100% nickel. Old Nick had returned!

In 1951 nickel came into its own. A coin was issued commemorating the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the element, nickel. The reverse of the coin featured a refinery and the dates 1751-1951. The coins went into collections rapidly and, in an effort to get nickels into circulation and also to conserve nickel, more than 4 million steel 1951 coins were minted. The reverse of the well known beaver returned to the steel issue and remained until the "scared hare" of 1967 replaced it. All nickels from 1952 through 1967 have been made of 100% nickel, and unless another emergency arrives, the durable metal is here to stay.

The Canadian five-cent pieces have run the gamut from silver through Tombac and steel and with an on-again, off-again nickel policy. The constantly changing obverses and reverses have illustrated the economic and political conditions that have transpired as the years became yesterdays.

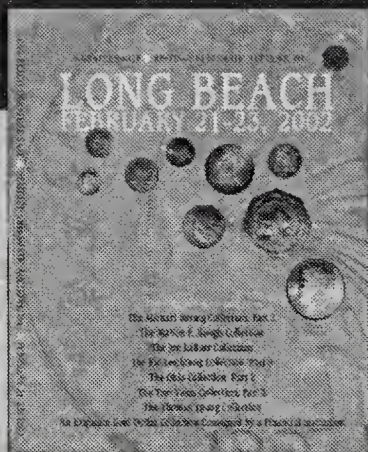
Collecting five-cent pieces own be a very satisfying hobby if uncirculated condition is not an absolute must. The man who insists on unblemished and uncirculated coins will find that there is more than the devil to pay as he tries to accumulate the coins made from "Old Nick's metal".



Reference - Martin Goodman

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How Useful are Price Guides?

by James Halperin

In our world of ever-thickening data smog, coin pricing information has not been left behind. Joining the venerated redbook, the blue- and blackbooks, Coin World Trends, Coin Prices, CDN and CCDN, are a plethora of new price guides. A recent search of “coins” on Amazon.com produced 1079 separate coin books, about a third of which appear to offer mostly pricing information. On the Internet, pricing sources abound, the best of which include Coin Universe’s and Numismedia’s daily price guides. You can also find CCE & CCN prices on the Net, not to mention auction results. (At Heritage’s site, we now post our prices realized right next to the entire lot description, and our free-access archives currently go back to January 1997 – as of this writing, approximately 35 sales representing about 75,000 lots. By next year, I assume those numbers will double.)

These pricing guides are useful tools, especially when their limitations are clearly understood. Most of the printed guides state that their authors or publishers don’t buy or sell coins and warn that the values they suggest are intended only as a general yardstick. Most people who use these guides do buy and sell coins and must contend

with specific prices. This makes the users of price guides very different from the producers.

When evaluating truly scarce and rare coins, I find it most productive to view each potential transaction as an independent event. Just as no two coins are identical, each buying or selling experience or situation should be considered unique. I try to consider the state of the market in general, the market temperature of the series, whether or not the coin has waiting retail buyers, general cash flow and inventory levels of the coin industry, which major auction sales are coming up and whether those sales contain similar coins, whether any hoards have recently been discovered, whether the seller is a regular supplier who gives me “first shot” at any coins offered for sale (I always pay more for first shot), and so on. And that’s before any observation about how nice the coin is relative to the stated grade!

Most price guides suggest that the values they list are what any motivated buyer might be willing to pay. You must keep in mind that both buyer and seller are trying to make the best deal for themselves (hopefully subject to ethics, and preserving reputation and long-term relationships). Motivation, or the lack of it, can occur for many different reasons.

Perhaps prompted by wishful thinking, some collectors believe a dealer should always be ready to make an offer for every coin, and that such offers should always correspond to a certain price guide's suggestion of value. In many cases, a dealer is thrilled to oblige, but when it doesn't happen, the seller can become annoyed, most often with the dealer rather than the producers of the price guides.

In the context of scarce and rare coins, pricing guides often work to the benefit of the buyer by setting what the seller views as the upper limit. Some coins trade so infrequently that by the time a new example becomes available, all price records are obsolete. Other times, the grade or scarcity of the coin, or its unusual attractiveness, will justify a price far higher than anything you are likely to find in print. I've witnessed numerous instances where buyers would have gladly paid more than the price guides suggested, but the seller's confidence in the guide's information made this unnecessary. Anyone who questions a dealer's willingness to occasionally disregard the price guides need only review the prices realized from any major auction sale to discover that this happens quite often.

Despite their inherent limitations, pricing guides provide a valuable service

to the hobby and business. There is no question that pricing information increases the confidence of buyers. What I would caution against is becoming too dependent on these guides. They are not intended to replace your individual research and knowledge.

Reviewing auction results and dealer price lists can be both enjoyable and educational. Viewing lots of coins at major shows and auctions is even better. Compare such observation with values listed in different pricing guides and you'll become a better informed and more successful buyer and seller.

*James Halperin is co-chairman of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, of Dallas, Texas, the world's largest rare coin dealer and auctioneer. Jim has been one of the top coin traders in the world for the past 25 years. He is also the author of two best-selling futurism novels, *The Truth Machine* and *The First Immortal*.*

Links:

Heritage Rare Coin Galleries: <http://www.heritagecoin.com>

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The Truth Machine: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ISBN%3D0345412885/jameslhalpe>

The First Immortal: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0345421825/jameslhalpe>

Author photo: <http://www.heritagecoin.com/graphics/hrcgpix/halperin.jpg>

We're still looking...

...for copies of the following issues of *The Quarterly* to complete our Editor's set of bound publications. If you have a copy you'd care to contribute, please email me at gurns@adelphia.net to be sure I still need it.

Thanks,
Editor Greg

1988	Winter
1989	Summer, Fall, Winter
1991	Summer
1993	Winter
1995	Winter



Membership Report...

...from your Corresponding Secretary, Walt Ostromecki

Membership

Regular.....	109
Club	33
Sustaining	280
Life (past Presidents only)	16
Total.....	438

New Members (5)

- #2988—Gary Lewis, Cape Coral, FL
#2987—Randy Otrej, Las Vegas, NV
 Sponsor—Ostromecki
#2986—Lila Anderson, Merced, CA
 Sponsor—Hoogeveen/Katzman
#2985—Joel Anderson, Merced, CA
 Sponsor—Hoogeveen/Katzman
#2984—Jean LeeFervre, Montrose, CA
 Sponsor—Ostromecki

New Sustaining Members (0)

Reinstated Members (2)

William Cregan
Luci Waldorf

Deceased Members (3)

Ethel Lenhert
John Bergman
Duane Spellman

New Clubs (0)

Reinstated Clubs (1)

Downey Numismatists

Clubs Without Delgates (13)

New: Dorothy Baber
 San Diego Numismatic Society

Outbound Correspondence

279 California State Quarter designs sent out from Highland Oaks Elementary School following Hobby Day program by Ostromecki and Chin (9/29/02). Over 700 parents and youth attended the Back to School Day & Hobby Fair. Youth learned about coin collecting and received error cents courtesy CONECA. They enjoyed three activities: Blind Man's Bluff (the coin version), a numismatic scavenger hunt (netting 13 numismatic items), and the California State Quarter design activity. The school principal was very supportive as were the parents. \$200 for future youth programs at the school was donated by the parents to Ostromecki.

ANA Governor Barry Stuppler asked Ostromecki to help take the California State Quarter design contest to public schools in southern California.

Boy Scout Troop #536, Whittier, CA (42 Scouts and Leaders) participated in Quarter design contest at a meeting on September 17, 2002 following a Boy Scout Badge Clinic/Program given by Ostromecki. NASC Quarter maps went to all 39 Scouts present.

Inbound Correspondence

Received from the CSNA—*The CalCoin News*.

Reminder for ANA Dues for 2003.

New membership applications from sponsors Katzman and Hoovegeen.



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Coin Club\$15
Sustaining (Lifetime).....\$200



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State: _____ Zip: _____

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Signature: _____

Sponsored by: _____

Mail along with check or money order for the amount of the initial annual dues noted above to:

NASC Corresponding Secretary
c/o Walter Ostromecki
P.O. Box 4159
Panorama City, CA 91412



Going's On

by Greg Burns

My, oh my; there's been such a lot going on. Where do I start?

I suppose I should first pass along some tidbits from the NASC Board Meeting held on October 27th. It was a pretty sparse crowd that showed up—only about twelve people or so. Lots of folks had other commitments or extenuating circumstances to deal with. Unfortunate that it all got heaped up in one spot on the calendar. We didn't have enough for a quorum, but we had enough for some interesting dialog.

First off, Walt Ostromecki gave his Corresponding Secretary's report (printed within these pages—see table of contents). A few folks added, a few dropped, but I think the net number went up. That's the right direction.

Next was the Treasurer's report. A typed version was passed around. Normally, Kay Lenker would have been there to give the report, but she was still healing up from a hip replacement and couldn't make the 300 mile round-trip drive just yet. (Currently she's doing just fine.) I think we grew a little richer over the previous quarter.

Joyce Kuntz spoke about getting ready for the NASC Awards Committee meeting. This is the group that votes on the awards to be presented at the February banquet. Hopefully you and your clubs have sent in the nominations (the form was printed in the

last *Quarterly*) so everyone will have something to vote on. She hosts the committee meeting at her home and is gracious enough to serve a delicious luncheon as an inducement to get folks to attend. Yes, I'll be there.

Gary Beedon spoke briefly about the ANA Regional Coordinators and the changing of the geographic boundaries.

For Awards Recognition, Gary Foster told us all about the Awards banquet to be held at Frank & Dean's in Pasadena on February 9th. There should be something about it on page 15, but you should be able to get the latest scoop on the association's website (www.NASC.net). This sounds like it should be a real nice affair. Plenty of good food, only \$18, scintillating conversations, the recognition of the contributions of some Very Important People, and generally friendly camaraderie. You should attend.

Lee Kuntz passed along some information on the upcoming CSNA Convention in San Jose, January 17-19. I believe this is being held in conjunction with the San Jose Coin Club Coin Show, so there should be something of interest for everyone who goes: speakers, CSNA Board Meeting, installation of officers (by none other than Ed Rochette, Executive Director of the ANA), and lots of coins.

Roy Iwata reported that we came pretty close to breaking even on the GSCS Gold Benefit Drawing. Income of \$1700 and expenses of \$1764. Since it's done just to benefit the

member clubs who sell the tickets (they get to keep half of the ticket price), I got the impression that everybody was pretty satisfied with it, and no one was too worried that the NASC lost a little money on the deal. The three biggest member clubs in terms of ticket sales were: Covina Coin Club (243), Fontana United Numismatists (179), and Upland Coin Club (116). Sell and buy tickets for your club next year and get your own piece of the pie.

Again, Kay wasn't present and so couldn't comment on the Golden State Coin Show (GSCS), but it was said that the association made over \$2500 (better than last year). The bourse was all sold out and no problems of any significance arose. A big help was the promotions that the participating dealers conducted—postcards, emails, etc.

Tom Fitzgerald happily reported absolutely zero as the Grievance Chairman.

Nona Moore wasn't present to give the Policy and Procedures report, and Harold Katzman likewise for Medals and Bars.

I stood up for a few moments as Editor and Webmaster, and mentioned that I've started an email list through the website. If you sign up I'll occasionally (a few times per quarter) send out a message on topics of importance to the association. I also mentioned my desire to have a bit more advertising in these pages. We carry a lot of stories and columns, and could really withstand an increase in the ad/story ratio. Plus it helps to pay for color covers and nice printing <grin>.

Don Foster and Sally Marx were absent and so could not comment as our Sergeant at Arms (what the heck is that anyway?) and our Speakers Bu-

reau Chairpersons. I suspect the Speakers listing is still pretty current anyway. You can see a copy on the website; please use it to get speakers and fascinating programs for your coin club meetings.

Phil Iversen mentioned as the Visual Education Chairperson that there had been no new requests for videos. He asked that I put a listing in *The Quarterly*. Hmmm, maybe next issue.

There's no chairperson for the Young Numismatists Committee (too bad), and Don Foster, as mentioned previously, was absent and therefore couldn't comment as Ways and Means Chairperson.

We covered some old business: Walt Ostromecki has some quarter boards being held on behalf of the NASC, and the board resolved to get Ethel Lenhert's resolution to her spouse (I'm supposed to get a crack at scanning it first so I can put it on the website). The resolution is an honorary recognition of Ethel's contributions to the hobby and association.

New business included a mention of Don Kagin's letter about supporting the San Francisco Mint efforts. I had a page up on the website for a while on that, but the time for public comment is (I believe) now past and so I've taken that page down. Walt Ostromecki mentioned that he'd be sending out dues notices to all applicable members shortly. Keep an eye open and make sure you get yours in early.

Announcements included a mention of the CSNA/NASC Educational Symposium (I think I got that right) to be held March 15, 2003 at the Sheraton Four Points in Fullerton, CA (91 freeway at Raymond). Admission is free and includes Cliff Mishler speak-

ing on “50 Years of Publishing”, Dr. Rita Laws on “Indian Peace Medals”, John and Nancy Wilson (ANA big-wigs), and a special presentation on the Lewis & Clark expedition. Juniors get lunch free courtesy of the NASC. The cost for lunch for us non-Juniors has yet to be decided. Check the website occasionally for any updates. I don’t have a page up there yet on this event, but perhaps by the time you’ll read this I’ll have gotten off of my duff and done something.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors is at 10:00 a.m. on February 16, 2003. It’ll be held at the Masonic Center at 50 W. Duarte Road in Arcadia (same place as the Golden State Coin Show). It’s a Sunday and I’ll bet the weather won’t be anywhere near as warm as it is while I’m writing this (I believe it hit the upper 80’s or so today). Still, it should be a worthwhile use of your time. Why not come out and see us. As always, check the association website for any last minute changes.

Many of you know Virginia Hall, a frequent contributor to *The Quarterly*. I recently heard from her husband, Al Hall, that she had suffered a mild stroke on October 14th. No paralysis of the limbs, but she (at the time of his letter) was unable to walk. There’s some affect also to her vision and memory. Say a prayer for her, or whatever you do for someone who needs comfort and help. You can also drop her a line or card at her and Al’s mail spot: P.O. Box 12925, Las Vegas, NV 89112-0925. God bless you, Virginia, hope everything’s shaping up and you’re getting fed well.

I mentioned elsewhere that Kay Lenker had a hip replacement a couple

of months ago. I spoke with her on the phone recently here in November, and she reports that she’s feeling 100% better now. Up and around now, she even attended a coin club meeting recently that had a several hundred mile round trip (gosh, even I don’t do that, and I have both of my natural hips). Glad to hear everything’s getting back to normal, Kay.

Also in this issue please say hello to two new contributors to *The Quarterly*. Both Mark Watson and Patrick Yamada are making their debuts in the literary sense, at least in this publication. I appreciate the efforts of all of those who write for us, and am especially glad to add two new, obviously talented, writers to our midst.

As an update to our website, it seems to be getting at least a little bit of attention out there. I get at least one email a week from someone asking, “How much is this worth?” or, “Is this firm reputable?” and so forth. If any of you have ideas on ways to make the site more useful to our members, or how to help it attract new members, please drop me a line and give me the benefit of your thoughts. Two heads are better than one, and there’s several hundred of the brightest out there right now reading this. But I like you best.

In closing, I’m wishing you and yours a very happy holiday season. Spend a little extra time with a loved one (or two) and give some extra hugs; seems this year we can use all we can get. God bless...

—Editor Greg



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Telephone and Internet Auction—Consignment Deadline: December 2, 2002

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March 13-15, 2003 • Baltimore, Maryland
in conjunction with the Baltimore Coin and Currency Convention
Consignment Deadline: January 10, 2003

June 5, 2003 • Kingswood Coin Auctions
Telephone and Internet Auction—Consignment Deadline: April 22, 2003

June 26-28, 2003 • Chicago, Illinois
in conjunction with the MidAmerica Coin Expo—Consignment Deadline: April 18, 2003

July 30-August 2, 2003 • Baltimore, Maryland
The ANA Sale—Consignment Deadline: May 23, 2003

August 7, 2003 • Kingswood Coin Auctions
Telephone and Internet Auction—Consignment Deadline: June 24, 2003

September 14, 2003 • Los Angeles, California
The Rarities Sale—Consignment Deadline: July 14, 2003

September 25, 2003 • Kingswood Coin Auctions
Telephone and Internet Auction—Consignment Deadline: July 31, 2003

November 13-15, 2003 • Baltimore, Maryland
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Liberty Seated Dimes: the pocket change of the nineteenth century



by William Cregan

If you were a person of ordinary means in the mid to late Nineteenth Century, a silver coin you surely used for transactions at the post office, dry goods store, confectionary, or restaurant was the Liberty Seated dime, minted from 1837 to 1891. If you were a man, you probably had a dozen or so in a deep pocket of your vest to make convenience purchases. The ladies stored their dimes in a small coin purse that they carried in their Parisian styled handbags.

To these people of the Nineteenth century, they could never have known, understood, or imagined how these dimes, the rewards of their 60 hour weeks of hard labor in a factory or farm, or from tedious work in a gas lit office or warehouse, are prized collectors items today that are avidly collected by date and mintmark, or as type coins.

The fact, however, that these were real circulating coins of the past, and were not meant to be collector's items to be lovingly stored with gloved hands in the blue felt lined coin storage trays of Virgil Brand or T. Harrison Garret or other rich collectors of that era gives them a lot of appeal to collectors of today who like real coins that were used as real money with real stories to tell.

These dimes that collectors now admire for their scarcity and richness of design were designed by Christian Gobrecht, who served as chief engraver of the United States mint from 1836 to 1844. Gobrecht derived his design from sketches

provided by Philadelphia artist Thomas Sully. These sketches were suggested by Mint Director Robert M. Patterson, who wanted a new silver coin series modeled after the English copper coinage, which had an image of "Britannia" seated on a rock with a trident.

Gobrecht's initial production design was an interpretation of the Greek revival neo-classical design that was enjoying a renaissance in 1830s America. This style was reflected in civil and commercial buildings, monuments, and in art of all types.

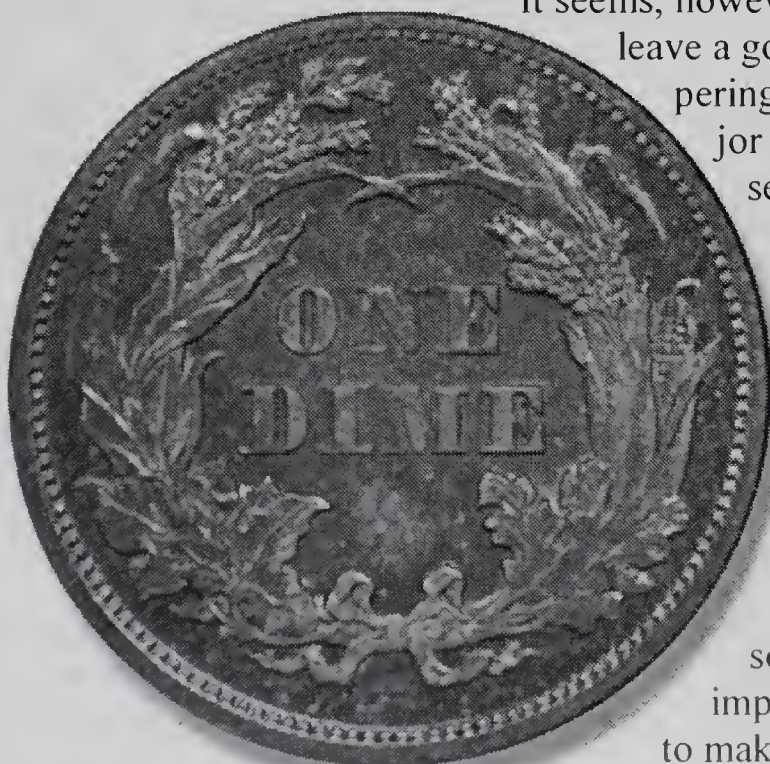
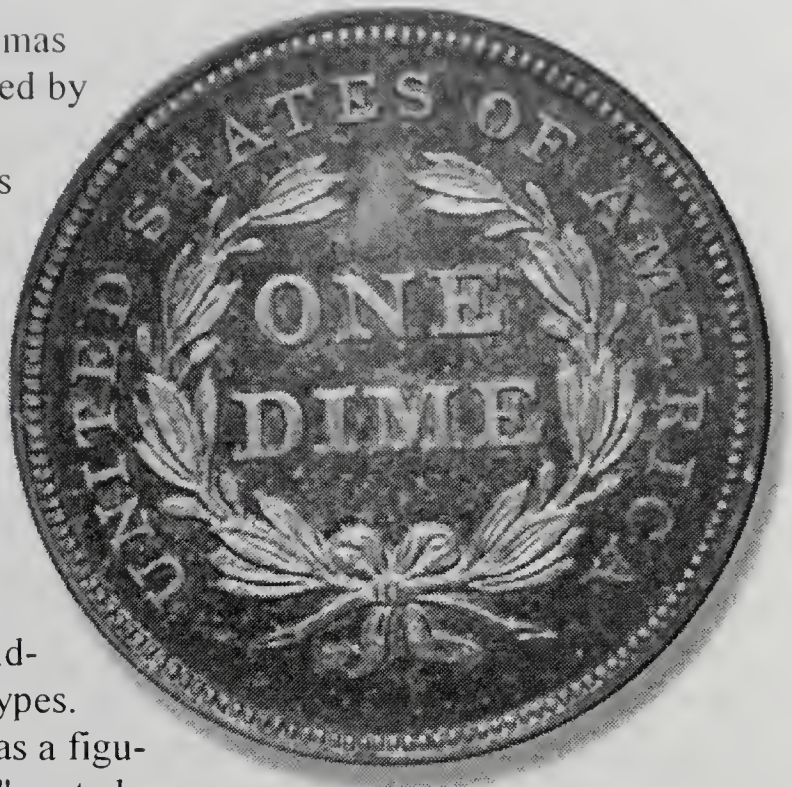
On the obverse of the new dime, was a figurine design of the goddess "Liberty" seated on a rock and looking cautiously over her right shoulder. Her neck and arms were bare, and she was wearing a Greek gown or "chiton."

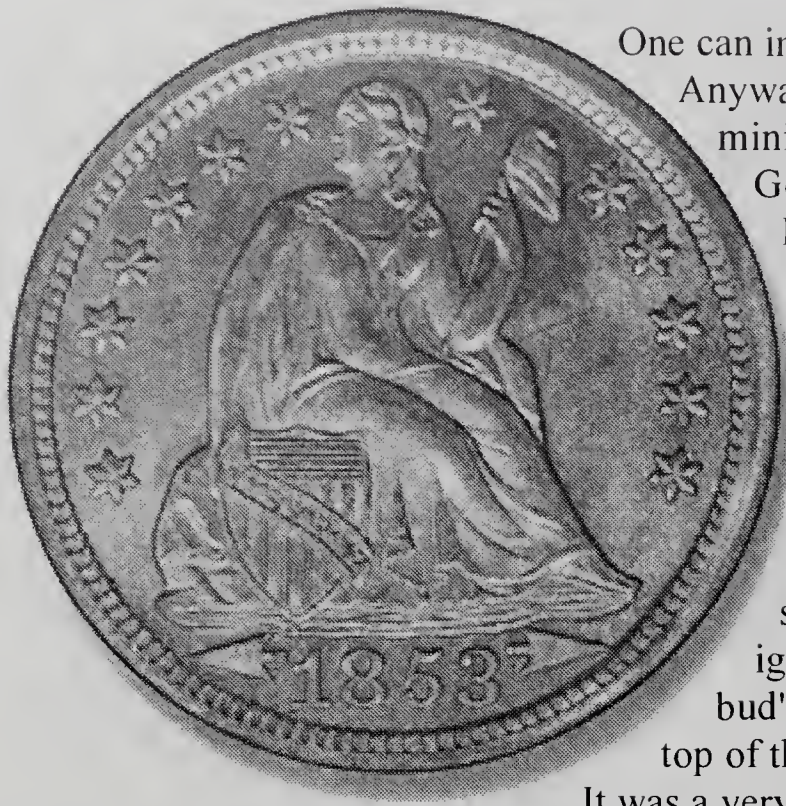
Her right hand clasped the Shield of the United States with a ribbon inscribed "Liberty" on its front. Her left hand grasped a tall pole with a liberty cap on its tip. The date was placed under the rock. On the reverse the denomination "One Dime" was enclosed by branches of olive leaves, with the legend "United States of America" encircling it

The new dime was a radical departure from ways of the past, in artwork and in manufacture. Using a full portraiture of Liberty was totally new, as was the omission of the 13 stars on the inner borders of the obverse, which had been a tradition from the mint's beginnings in 1793. Additionally, the coin was struck on the newly installed steam presses with a raised or "milled" edge. This enhanced the coin's appearance and improved its wearing qualities.

It seems, however, that the mint officials couldn't leave a good thing alone, and they started tampering with the design, instituting six major subtypes over its lifetime. When the series ended in 1891, it barely resembled the 1837 design.

The first of these changes was in 1838 when 13 stars were added to the obverse. Next, in 1840 the obverse was completely reworked, with the introduction of the Liberty Seated figure with drapery extending from her elbow and an upright shield. Mint Director Patterson ordered this change to refine and improve Gobrecht's original design and to make it conform to the new silver dollar.





One can imagine what he must have thought! Anyway, Patterson hired Philadelphia miniaturist Robert Ball Hughes to revise Gobrecht's little masterpiece.

Hughes' revision of Liberty's effigy also had fatter arms, a bigger head, and flatter contours concealed by bulkier drapery. The dime also shows a pendant pulling the drapery toward the ground, concealing Liberty's ankles. On the reverse the letters in the legend were enlarged slightly and the wreath was redesigned. It has been termed the "open bud" reverse due to the small slit at the top of the bud tips.

It was a very conservative design and stayed unchanged until 1853, when arrowheads were added to both sides of the date to signify a seven per cent reduction in weight. The arrows were removed in 1856, but the weight reduction remained in force.

The next major design change was in 1860, when the legend "United States States of America" replaced the 13 stars on the obverse, and the liberty figure was modified to give it a more elegant slimmer look that conformed more with Gobrecht's original design. On the reverse the olive wreath was dropped for a more symbolic wreath of corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco that were our nation's most important crops and chief exports that were demanded around the world for their quality.

Arrows once again were added to the date in 1873 and 1874 to conform with the metric system, raising the dime's weight from 2.49 to 2.50 grams. The arrows were dropped in 1875, and the "Legend Type" was again minted until 1891. This 54 year production run was a record for any single United States Dime design type, although at this moment it is tied with the Roosevelt dime, that has been in production since 1946. *[Editor's Note: Bill obviously wrote this in 2000.]*

However, I think you will find Liberty Seated dimes much for interesting than the Roosevelt type. First, they give us a glimpse into life in the nineteenth century. Second, there are many interesting subtypes. Third, there are many scarce date and mintmark combinations. By applying any of these concepts a fascinating collection of these dimes can be formed with a meaningful theme.

Because the Liberty Seated Dime was made for over fifty years it circulated when a lot of important history was being made in this country. When it started, our nation's economy consisted of farming, small family member manufacturing operations, and village life. When the series ended in 1891, it was a world of mechanized corporate farming, giant factories, and large congested cities with steel "skyscraper" buildings under construction.

My own taste in Liberty Seated dimes extends from the late 1860s to 1880s when people were moving from farms and villages to the city to find jobs and opportunities made possible by the growth of industry and business after the Civil

War. The selected and prized few dimes in my collection represent to me that theme when the new, naïve arrival to the big city used his seated dimes for horsecar rides, a bowl of turtle soup, or a luxurious bowl of ice cream, and then couldn't afford lodging for the night.

Based on your own historical interests you can form an interesting collection of your own making. If you like the frontier west, there were several issues of seated dimes made at the Carson City, Nevada mint. The early issues are rare and expensive, but the 1875-CC, 1876-CC, and 1877-CC dates can be purchased in nice collectible condition for under \$20 each. These coins circulated widely in California and the far west, and were used extensively in remote Nevada mining camps for insertion in "Melodeon" music machines and for refreshments at the bar.

For the collector who likes design types, there six basic subtypes of Liberty Seated dimes that make a type set. They are the no stars type, with stars, with drapery, with arrows 1853-1855, the with "Legend" type, and the "Legend" type with arrows minted from 1873-1874. A complete set of these coins can be found with some searching, and if you mostly stick with the Philadelphia mint issues, at low cost You will have to "hunt" for some of these coins, however, but that will part of the fun of completing this set and make you proud to own it.

If you like your coins scarce and rare, the Seated Liberty series has a lot to offer. If you are thinking of doing a complete set by date and mintmark, or want to do a personalized set of selected rare and scarce coins, I recommend some serious reading first. This will help you avoid costly mistakes and inner humiliation. There are specialty books on the market covering seated dimes, that if read, will prove a great investment. The Liberty Seated Collector's club also serves the newcomer by publishing articles by expert collectors on all denominations in the Liberty Seated series, including dimes. Membership in this club and the careful reading of its publication, *The Gobrecht Journal*, will prove invaluable.

Liberty Seated dimes are a rewarding, educational, and absorbing coins to collect. Proceed slowly at first, purchase carefully, and read, and you will probably be hooked for a lifetime.

The Gobrecht Journal is the official publication of The Liberty Seated Collectors Club and is published three times per year. Each issue is 52 pages in length and are distributed to club members in March, July and November. Club dues are \$15 per year. Further information about club membership can be obtained from the club's Secretary:

*Mark Sheldon
Secretary-Treasurer LSCC
P.O. Box 261
Wellington, Ohio 44090*



The 1875-CC Type I and II Trade Dollars

By Patrick Yamada



Type I

Introduction

The United States minted trade dollars from 1873 to 1878 for use in commerce with Asia and to support the price of silver by creating more demand. Proof strikes of trade dollars continued to be made for collectors until 1883, although ten dated 1884 and five dated 1885 were struck clandestinely by mint insiders. Contemporary and subsequent writers have panned the series as a failure for a number of reasons, but the circulation strikes successfully served their intended purpose as a medium of exchange to bring Asian goods to the American market.

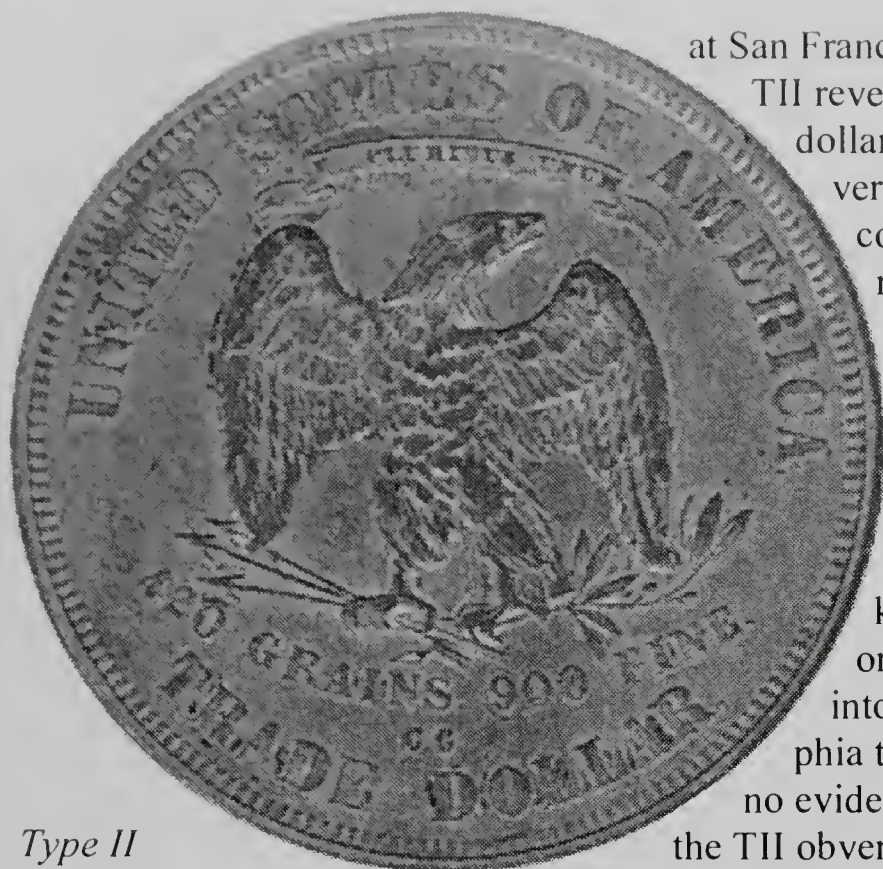
Carson City Trade Dollars

The branch mint at Carson, Nevada (now known as Carson City) produced trade dollars from 1873 until 1878. Collectors know the 1878-CC as the key to the entire series both because of its low mintage and its substantially lower surviving population.(most were melted when legislation backing circulation-strike trade dollars was revoked). An interesting note about the 1878-CC is that more survive in mint state than the 1876-CC, which has a higher population in lower grades. The largest production of trade dollars occurred in 1875, so it comes as no surprise that the 1875-CC remains the most available and inexpensive of all Carson City trade dollars.

Trade Dollar Types

There are three distinct types of trade dollars struck from two obverse and two reverse die types. They include the type I (hereafter TI) obverse paired with a TI reverse, a TI obverse paired with a type II (hereafter TII) reverse, and a TII obverse and reverse.

The mint used the TI obverse and reverse exclusively in 1873 and 1874, but the engraver (William Barber) made slight modifications to the reverse master hub in 1875. Both TI and TII reverse dies saw service in 1875. The mint in Philadelphia was first to use the TII reverse, and most survivors are of this type. The branch mint



Type II

at San Francisco was next to receive the TII reverse dies, but the extant trade dollars of that year with the TI reverse are about five times more common than the TII. Last to receive the TII reverse was Carson City. According to Walter Breen, the TII reverse was not utilized until the very end of the year. All mints continued to use TI reverse dies in 1876, though none are known to have used it in 1877 or later. The TII obverse came into use in 1876, first at Philadelphia then at San Francisco. There is no evidence that Carson City ever used the TII obverse in 1876.

In summation, two types of coins exist for all mints in 1875 (I/I and I/II), three types exist for Philadelphia and San Francisco coins in 1876 (I/I, I/II, and II/II), and two exist for Carson City trade dollars in 1876 (I/I and I/II).

The 1875-CC I/II Trade Dollar

Although the 1875-CC is common in I/I form, it is quite scarce in I/II¹. It is much more so than the 1874-CC, 1876-CC I/II, and 1877-CC, somewhat so than the 1873-CC and 1876-CC I/I, but not as scarce as the 1878-CC. Even so, the 1875-CC I/II remains something of a hidden treasure. Few collectors outside of the trade dollar cognoscenti know about it or collect it as part of their trade dollar sets. Fewer still collect the 1875-CC I/II by reverse die variety, of which two are known.

The simplest way to distinguish between the two reverse die varieties is to look at the F in "OF" at the top right of the coin. One variety has a normal F and the other has a cut on the die that resulted in a raised horizontal line crossing the F near the middle (thus I call it the "crossed F" variety). To make sure the die damage did not occur on the normal F die, I compared the mintmark positions of each. There is a minor difference in the orientation of the mintmark, so I have determined that two distinct reverse dies were indeed used. So far no other TII die variety has been identified for that year.



Breen wrote that the TII reverse dies were used to fill part of an order for 61,000 coins in December 1875². No records show whether TI dies were also used

to strike coins that month, but I think it is likely they were. T1 dies continued to see use the following year, so we know that serviceable T1 dies were still available. Without records no one can pinpoint how many TII's the Carson City mint struck in total, much less how many by the normal and crossed F variety dies.

Using my own experience looking for 1875-CC I/II dollars over the past three years and other specialists' documented records of the coins' auction appearances, I believe Breen's estimate to be accurate. The information I have shows the TII to be about 20 times scarcer than the common T1. In the past three years I have seen ten examples offered at auction or on dealer price lists. Of these, three were harshly cleaned or otherwise impaired without chopmarks, one was cleaned and chopmarked, one was heavily polished and chopmarked, and one was lightly cleaned. I was outbid on the one listed as NGC AU-55 in the fall 2000 Bowers & Merena auction, but I purchased a normal F variety in NGC AU-58, another in VF-20, a lightly cleaned crossed F variety in about AU-50, and a heavily chopmarked crossed F. Since the sample of TII's is small, I have not been able to determine which variety is scarcer.

Issues for Future Study

Many price lists and auction catalogs do not distinguish between trade dollar types, so it is difficult to accurately estimate surviving populations without seeing the coins. Even photos oftentimes are not clear enough to distinguish die variety, so variety identification and population estimation present even more of a challenge. Once known I/II's are cataloged, one will be able to have a larger sampling from which to judge the relative scarcity of the normal vs. the crossed F varieties. In the meantime, I will study whether the crossed F die has been used in subsequent years. I have looked at 1876-CC reverses on occasion, but I have yet to find a crossed F variety. I encourage anyone who knows of other reverse die varieties for the 1875-CC I/II or anyone who has identified an 1876-CC I/II crossed F variety to contact me (emtozaicoin@cox.net).

¹ Although his estimates are oftentimes inaccurate, Bowers is correct in stating that the I/II is rare chopmarked. See Bowers, Q. David, *A Buyer's Guide to Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*. Wolfeboro, New Hampshire: Bowers and Merena Galleries, 1997, p. 288.

² Breen, Walter. *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S and Colonial Coins*. New York: Doubleday, 1988, p. 468.

Patrick Yamada is a member of ANA, LSCC, and the Chopmark Collectors Club. Patrick started collecting about 30 years ago when he discovered his parent's cache of Morgan and Peace dollars, low-grade odd denomination coins, and various obsolete US coins. After dutifully cleaning the cents with copper cleaner and a toothbrush he bought a copy of the Red Book and became a collector. He currently collects US trade dollars and other foreign coins that circulated in China (especially chopmarked coins); Canadian, US and Philippine type coins; and Japanese coins. Although he functions as a vest pocket dealer and owner of Tozai Coins and Collectibles, he is primarily concerned with the survival of numismatics as a field of study and not as a collection of plastic slabs. He is currently researching US and world 20 cent pieces.

How I Spent My Summer Vacation...

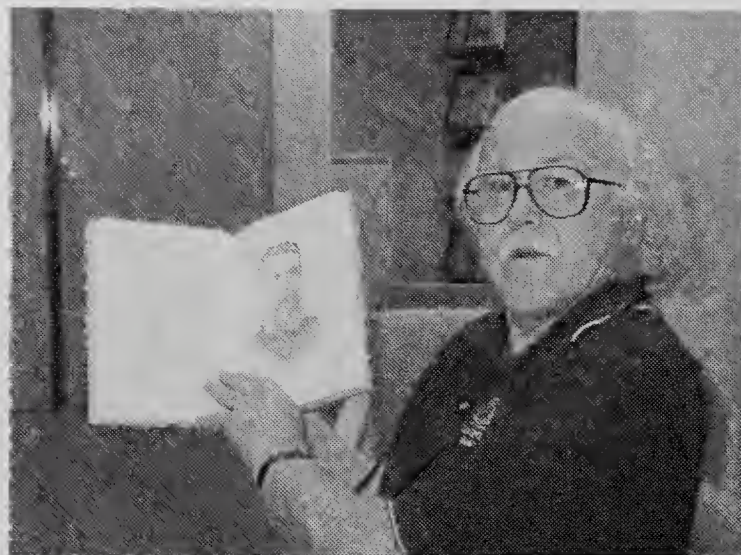


By Mark C. Watson

Have you ever wanted to just dream about coins for a day? How about for a full week? If you don't think it's possible, then you haven't attended a Summer Seminar put on by the American Numismatic Association (ANA). Held every year on the beautiful Colorado College campus in Colorado Springs, the Summer Seminar provides a place to eat, drink, and breathe coins for an entire week. Started by Ed Rochette in 1969, the ANA is currently putting final touches on 2003's two-week event, with approximately 200 students in attendance each week.

What's it like you ask? Some have compared it to an E-ticket ride at Disneyland without the motion. Starting with the Seminar's opening Saturday night and lasting until the return trip home Friday morning, there's always something dealing with numismatics happening during your waking hours. According to Young Numismatist (YN) Ben Keele, the Summer Seminar is "a chance to interact with some of the greatest numismatic minds of our present day; an in-depth knowledge that's not available anywhere else."

If you decide to attend, you'll probably fly into the Colorado Springs airport, where the YN greeters will guide you to the waiting shuttle to take you to the Colorado College campus. Once there, you'll check in and verify your information before heading to your dorm room. Don't expect Marriott standards, it is after all just a dorm room, spartanly decorated with two beds, two desks, and two closets, and a bathroom down the hall. However, you can upgrade to one of the newer dorms, where you have more of an apartment feel with a living area containing a television, a kitchenette



Book dealer and instructor, Charles Davis, showing off a treasured companion...

complete with refrigerator, single-bed rooms, and a private bathroom for four. After unpacking your bags, it's time to head out and meet the other hundred of collectors attending. At this point, you'll probably stay within a quarter mile circle, spending your time between the classroom, the chow hall, the ANA headquarters, and your dorm room. For the rest of the day, until opening ceremonies after dinner, the student is on his own. Many walk down to the ANA headquarters building located just one block south of the campus, and visit either the museum, with various exhib-

its like the Harry Bass collection, or spend some time reading in the top-notch library. Depending on which of the two sessions you are attending, you might head down to the annual Colorado Springs coin show. Come Saturday evening, Gail Baker, Director of Education for the ANA, official opens the Summer Seminar, introducing the instructors and other speakers.

With Sunday morning rolling around, many students sleep in. However, if they are numismatic book collectors as well, they're up bright and early in order to get in line for the annual ANA Library book sale. At the sale, collectors can find some great bargains like complete year sets of the *Numismatist* for only \$1. Usually, the good stuff is pilfered within the first fifteen minutes, so you need get there early.

Finally classes, the main reason for coming, start after lunch on Sunday, and run until Thursday afternoon with morning and afternoon sessions. Class topics range from beginning coin grading to authentication and counterfeit detection to a class on numismatics of the American Revolution. If you are not a collector of U.S. Coins, there's numerous classes on foreign coins, such as Asian Numismatics or Coins of the Commonwealth, as well classes on Ancient and Mediaeval coins. If you aren't a coin collector but a rag picker, that is, a paper money collector, they have classes for you as well. In fact, the Summer Seminar even has a class for your non-collecting spouse!

Depending on the class, sessions consist of lectures and hands on displays. Usually, there's no homework, but a few classes do assign student projects like writing a paper and presenting it to the class. Some classes, like the grading and counterfeit detection ones, will give the students more hands-on time than others. However, it's the instructors that make the classes. Like Gail Baker says "The students are not just taking a course on grading, they're taking courses from the graders, from the people that do this for a living. I think that's pretty neat. It's that way for every one of the courses. We have the people teaching the courses." For this year's offerings, some notable instructors include Ken Bressett, editor of the *Red Book*, David Lange, author of several books on United States type coins, and Bob Evans, chief scientist and historian for the S.S. Central America.

After finishing the class for the day and eating dinner, you can partake in some of the Summer Seminar's evening activities. Almost every night there is a bull session, or two or three, presented by a noted expert in the field, like Bob Campbell giving a talk on artificial toning. There are also mini-seminars. These are two to three



Beautiful Pikes Peak greets the early riser with this gloriously expansive view...

night classes, usually a subset of one of the weeklong classes. Unlike the bull sessions where anyone can attend, the mini-seminars are paid events with limited enrollment.

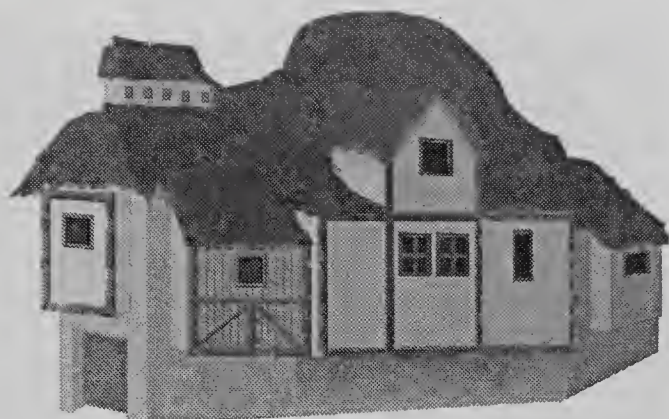
Another highlight for the week is the YN auction. Not only does the auction raise money for the YN scholarship fund, but YNs run the entire affair - from cataloging the donated auction lots, to advertising, to tracking the final bid amounts, and finally, to collecting the money at the end. Usually held Wednesday evening, the YN auction has a little bit of everything. It's an auction all right, but please don't use the prices realized as an indication of the market. Where else can you find a bottle of water go for \$1000? However, that's because the auction help raise funds for the YN scholarships and sometimes, really a lot of times, people spend more than the item is worth as it's going to a good cause. Buyers sometimes even win a lot only to give it away to one of the YNs. In addition to normal coin lots, there's more than one offbeat lot in the mix, such as a rare 100% off center Seated Liberty Dollar (think through that one for a second) or the mysterious coin jar, where the auction winner gets to pick something out of the jar, but then has to put something in, and place it up for auction the next year. With auctioneers Sonny Henry and Bill Fivaz calling the action, it's a fun time for all.

Want to take a break from coins for the evening? Then sign up for one of the off-campus evening activities. These range from a trip to the top of Pike's Peak on a rail tram, to watching a Colorado Rockies game at Coor's field. Other activities held in the past include a chuck wagon dinner or a tour of the Garden of the Gods. You can also visit Colorado College Art Museum or use the college's athletic facilities such as a running track, gym, and pool.

So what are you waiting for? Sign up now for 2003's event with the first week of classes starting Saturday, June 28, and the second week on July 5. Want more information? Then head on over to the ANA's webpage at www.money.org, and click on the Educational Programs link. You can also contact the ANA's Educational Department at (800) 367-9723 ext. 126 or via email at education@money.org. See you there!

Club News

by Kay Edgerton Lenker, NLG
P.O. Box 6909
San Diego, CA 92166



BAY CITIES COIN CLUB Honored the many who were killed and the families and friends who lost loved ones with a special program in September. Entitled NUMISMATICALLY NEW YORK, members were encouraged to bring in any items with a New York theme. The library where the club meets is closing for demolition and rebuilding so we are looking for a temporary home for the next few years. The October meeting was at the home of Max Wedertz, The topic was ANIMALS ON COINS.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY Phil Iversen spoke at the meeting at the Golden State Coin Show on the P.T. Barnum Ringling Brothers Circus script. His slide presentation was very well received. At the C.S.N.A. Symposium in northern California Jerry Schimmel spoke on TOKENS AND TRADE CHECKS and Tom Hallenbeck lectured on LESHER REFERENDUM Dollars. Robert Chandler gave a talk on WELLS FARGO, so exonumia was well represented.

COVINA COIN CLUB The club mourned the death of one of their most active members, Ethel Lenhert. In August Matt Miller gave a talk on PRE-DOMINION CANADIAN COINS. Tom Fitzgerald spoke on NUMISMATIC MEMOIRS OF SEPTEMBER 11th in September. His talk featured items not only from this country but also from other countries. The club purchases Red books in bulk for sale to the members. October was Pie Month with prizes. Lloyd Beauchaine spoke on ROMAN COINS. Plans are in progress for the 42nd annual COIN-O-RAMA on Sunday, 27 April 2003.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS August was the semi-annual Mini Super Auction with most of the 110 lots sold. Manny Castro spoke on Foreign Coins in September. October will be Nona

Moore Display night. Members bring in their displays and then all the members vote on their favorites with the award presented at the pot luck dinner in December. A White Elephant auction was held in November.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB installed new officers during the August meeting. Sandy Mazel is president; 1st VP Mark Watson; 2nd VP Denise Ballard; Treasurer Joe Purnell; Secretary Mary Purnell; Asst Secy Denise Ballard; Editor Greg Burns. Board - Mary Purnell, Vies-turs Zagars, Jerry Yahalom, Ted Redmond, Earl Fritcher and Steve Rycewiez. September program was MILITARY PAYMENT CER-TIFICATES given by Mark Watson. Mark's October program was BUILDING A NUMISMATIC LIBRARY and included a list of recommended reading that he discussed. In November they will have a video and lecture on THE ART OF GRADING.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB Jeff Stahl gave an impressive talk on MEXICAN PAPER MONEY in August. Mark Baskin spoke on paper currency with a focus on how our nation was transitioned from a "hard" currency to the total acceptance of our current small size paper currency. Mike Ontko presented a program on the exciting South American country of Chile in October. This was an illustrated talk with maps and slides of the coinage of Chile.

HEMET COIN CLUB Tom Fitzgerald spoke on THE NUMIS-MATIC MEMORIES OF SEPTEMBER 11th in September. This month was also the annual ice cream social. Hemet is another club that orders Red Books in bulk for a savings to their members. October was the annual WHITE ELEPHANT SALE. The Christmas luncheon will be at the Home Town Buffet with officer installation and Revenue Chairman Don Doscocil's famous Christmas giveaways.

LONGBEACH COIN CLUB Mark Baskin spoke on ERROR COINS in September. G. Lee Kuntz presented a film, 1958 ANA CONVENTION IN LOS ANGELES, at the October meeting. Al Hoogeveen gave a TOUR OF THE UTRECHT MINT (Netherlands) in November. The club is working on nominations for officers for 2002-2004 and a banquet is being planned.

NORTHROP-GRUMMAN COIN CLUB (formerly Litton Coin Club) Tom Fitzgerald gave a program REMEMBERING 9-11 NUMISMATICALLY in September. Tom was very busy with this program as noted in activities from other clubs. Phil Iversen gave his slide presentation on the RINGLING BROTHERS BARNUM AND BAILEY CIRCUS in October. Program for November was GOING TO AN AUCTION. No explanation other than you can leave your check book at home and would have the opportunity to peruse some of the wonderful auction catalogs that are produced today. A HOLIDAY PARTY will be held in December with members bringing in lots of goodies.

OCEANS IDE-CARLS BAD COIN CLUB August speaker was Ed Argelander on EGYPTIAN COINS. A very successful show was held in October with an overflow of dealers.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB Mark Mullins, collector of paper money for many years, showed off and spoke about his latest collection of UNDRAPED BANKNOTES at the September meeting. Super auction was held in October with the best selling items Proof and Mint sets. Less than half of the lots submitted were sold - perhaps because the attendance was only 20. Elections will be held at the December meeting with the nominating committee presenting a full slate.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Rex Salmon presented MAKING CENTS OF EGGS in September illustrating how we have progressed from a cashless society through hard money and back to a cashless society. Larry Baber spoke on ORDERS AND MEDALS OF BULGARIA in October. Jim Hunt discussed PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE OF CALIFORNIA in November. A slate of officers has been presented and will be installed at the January dinner meeting. December will be a spaghetti dinner and donation auction.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB has been viewing numismatic videos at recent meetings. September was MONEY: HISTORY IN YOUR HAND narrated by James Earl Jones. Dr Tom Fitzgerald gave his talk REMEMBERING 9-11 NUMISMATICALLY in October. Sec-

retary/Editor Ken Arnold recently made a trip east and will have tales to tell at future meetings.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB Gwen Heistand spoke on COINS OF THE ASTRONAUTS in September. SPAIN was the topic for Bob Smythe in October and November was dedicated to SHOW AND TELL/OTHER HOBBY.

UPLAND COIN CLUB Lloyd Beauchaine spoke on ROMAN COINS in August. September was OTHER HOBBY NIGHT with members sharing some of their other interests. No speaker was scheduled for October.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB Al Hoogeveen presented THE COIN AND HISTORY OF SACAGAWEA in September. The club ordered Red Books for its members. October was OTHER HOBBIES and saw quite a variety of other interests. In November Richard Murachanian talked on his favorite subject CARSON CITY MINT and showed some of his collection of silver dollars. The December meeting will be a party with BINGO, cake and the installation of officers. Date for the VHCC Coin Show is 23 March 2003.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB celebrated its 43rd anniversary with a dinner meeting at Denny's in La Habra. A last minute change of location did not deter the regular crowd from arriving on time. Mark Baskin gave a presentation on THE HISTORY OF CURRENCY in October. Club dues have been increased to \$7 for mailed copies of the Proof Sheet and reduced to \$5 for those who want E-mail. Life members receive the mailed Proof Sheet at no charge. In November Alex Shagin delivered a talk entitled THE ART OF MAKING COINS AND MEDALS.

Directory of Member Clubs

Please review your club's information. Changes may be sent by a club officer via mail to the editor at P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740, or by email to: gburns@adelphia.net.

Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles (ACCLA)—Meets 2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Balboa Mission Town Hall shopping center (between barber shop & beauty supply), 16916 San Fernando Mission Blvd., Granada Hills; Mailing Address: Ralph Marx, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

Bay Cities Coin Club (BCCC)—Meets 3rd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, 6th and Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

California Exonumist Society (CES)—Meets quarterly at Golden State Coin Show, CSNA Conventions and at an all-day show in June or July; Mailing Address: Kay Edgerton Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

California State Numismatic Association (CSNA)—Meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; Mailing Address: Dennis Halladay, 20567 Nathan Dr., Riverside, CA 92508.

Covina Coin Club (CCC)—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:45 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mailing Address: Helen Densens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722.

Culver City Coin Club (CCCC)—Meets 2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Urupan Room, Culver and Overland, Culver City; Mailing Address: Steve Demmer, P.O. Box 813, Culver City, CA 90232.

Downey Numismatists—Meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; Mailing Address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241.

Full Step Nickel Club (FSNC)—Call for local meeting dates and locations; (818) 841-2959; Mailing Address: Darrell Crane, President, P.O. Box 10909, Burbank, CA 91510.

Fontana United Numismatists (FUN)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., First Presbyterian Church, 9260 Mango Ave. (& Randall), Fontana; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92334.

Glendale Coin Club (GCC)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., CAL FED, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; Mailing Address: Greg Burns, 327 Delaware Road, Burbank, CA 91504; email: gburns@adelphia.net.net

Greater Orange County Coin Club (GOCCC)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, Fairview Room, 1845 Park, Costa Mesa; Mailing Address: Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond, Fullerton, CA 92631.

Hemet Numismatists (HN)—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 51, Homeland, CA 92548.

Israel Numismatic Society/Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles (INS/ICCLA)—Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westside Jewish Community Center—Founders Room, 5870 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: 6266 Drexel Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90048.

Leisure World Coin Club (LWCC)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mailing Address: Richard Precker, 13240 Twin Hills Drive, #44F, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

Long Beach Coin Club (LBCC)—Meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Milikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

Northern California Numismatic Association (NCNA)—Meets in annual convention each July, presently in Concord, CA, Mailing Address: Michael Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

Northop-Grumman Coin Club (NGCC)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Avenue, Building 30, APD Engineering Conference Room, Woodland Hills; Mailing Address: Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365; email: wlwegner@msn.com

Oceanside/Carlsbad Coin Club—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., Garrison Elementary School, 4100 Garrison St., Oceanside; Mailing Address: Kokoszka, 4777 Claire Dr., Oceanside, CA 92057.

Sacramento Valley Coin Club (SVCC)—Meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., North Highlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816.

San Bernardino County Coin Club (SBCCC)—Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. (except November which is 1st Thursday), San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (1-10 & California Street to Museum), 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2745, San Bernardino, CA 92406.

San Diego Numismatic Society (SDNS)—Meets 1st Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; Mailing address: Hunt, 1183 Niles Ave., Chula Vista, CA 91911-3720.

Santa Ana Coin Club (SACC)—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South “C” St., Tustin; Mailing Address: Kenneth Arnold, 11330 Bluebell Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

Santa Barbara Coin Club (SBCC)—Meets 4th Monday (except July and December), 7:30 p.m., MacKenzie Park, Recreation Room, Las Positas Road at McCaw Ave., Santa Barbara; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6205, Santa Barbara, CA 93160.

Society of International Numismatists (SIN)—Meets 2nd Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library, Sixth and Santa Monica, Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

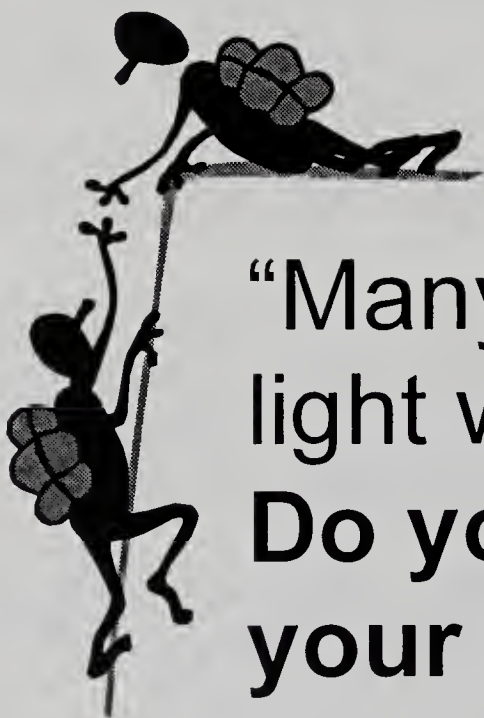
Tustin Coin Club (TCC)—Meets 1st Friday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South “C” Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: Bob Smythe, 22441 Forest Hill, Lake Forest, CA 92630-3219.

Upland Coin Club (UCC)—Meets 3rd Saturday, 7:00 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1306, Garden Grove, CA 92842-1306.

Verdugo Hills Coin Club (VHCC)—Meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., California Federal Bank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043.

West Valley Coin Club (WVCC)—Meets 4th Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Van Nuys Sherman Oaks Senior Citizen Center, 5040 Van Nuys Blvd., Sherman Oaks; Mailing Address: Walter Ostromecki, P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

Whittier Coin Club (WCC)—Meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., Casa Whittier Retirement Home, (number?) Jordan Ave., Whittier; Mailing Address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631.



“Many hands make
light work”...

**Do you volunteer at
your club?**

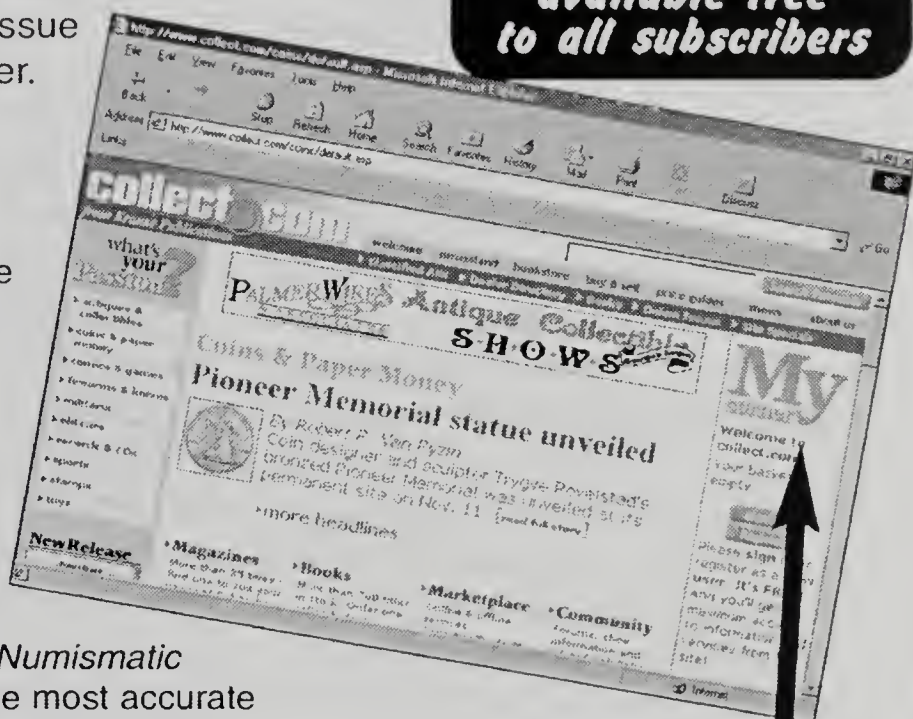
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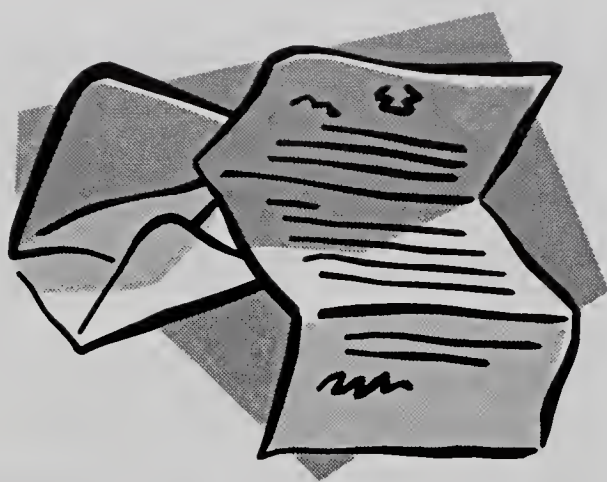
We Get Letters...

Tough Times For Coin Clubs

Editor—NASC Quarterly,

In the last issue it was sad to note that two of the Southland's oldest and once largest coin clubs have disbanded—Los Angeles Coin Club and Downey Numismatists. I was not a member of either club, but I was a regular visitor to both and spoke several times at each club over the years. My last visit a couple of years ago to the Los Angeles Coin Club was symptomatic of the demise of the club—poor location and small turnout. After moving several times in the 1990s, the final site was a small meeting room at a Community Center with very limited parking. The Downey Numismatists often had two hundred and more at a meeting at their traditional meeting hall—the Downey Women's Club. After moving to various smaller sites in recent years, the attendance dropped, the membership roster dropped, and the club disbanded. I spoke there at a bank meeting room a few years ago and there were all of seven people present.

Unlike the 1960s when coin clubs were popping up in every community, rosters are shrinking. There are plenty of potential coin clubs and coin club members around—the new state quarters alone has attracted many new collectors. The leadership vacuum is one major factor. Where are the coin club devotees of the past who joined and supported many clubs—Bill Wisslead, Nate Bromberg, Maurice Gould, Charlie Colver, Jim Betton, Joe Steele, Bob Allebe, Ethel Lenhert, Gordon Z.



Greene, Curly Mitchell, and Ray Reinhoel (to name a few). These dedicated club supporters have all passed away. Surely there are younger activists who can pick up the challenge and enervate and reactivate many failing clubs and even start new ones.

I can say the same for NASC itself with only 117 regular members and a total membership of a few hundred in 2002. When I was president in 1975 we had well over 2,000 members. Broader promotion is the key—reaching into the grade and middle schools for starters, extending to retirement communities, and better promoting conventions to the collecting public. The Long Beach Coin Show consistently draws 10,000 and more to each of its three annual conventions. As president of the Whittier Coin Club in 1964-1967, I often brought a few middle school kids to our meetings. (Some have become not only collectors but coin dealers.)

NASC can take the lead and renew the sagging club scene.

Respectfully,

—Dr. Sol Taylor

NASC LM21, past president, 1975-76

Thanks for the Book

Dear Greg:

Another congratulations on an outstanding Quarterly. You are continuing

to produce another award winning (my opinion) *Quarterly*. Your complete article on the 1959-D Lincoln Cent [Dr. Sol Taylor's article — GB], is great reading. Now it remains to be determined to see if the convicted forger Mark Hofmann, is telling the truth that he made this coin, and how he did it. Scary if it's the truth.

Thank you for the buffalo nickel book that you sent me. It is a book that I hope many others will purchase, as it does tell much in one book that one must look through several other books to find. I haven't determined whether I will award it to a YN in our club, or keep it in my library. This is one of the joys of Coin Collecting, learning about the history behind the coin, who designed it, and why.

While in one of the southern California clubs, Bob Scott's son would give short talks about coins that he collected, which gave me the idea to use in our Mundelein, Illinois club. At the time I was chosen to be the President, we had 11 or 12 youngsters in the club. I am enclosing a copy of the rules they were to follow and which we continue to use today. We also did the same thing as shown in the centerfold of the Fall 2002 *Quarterly*, when we received the penny boards from the ANA representative, John Wilson. We dumped a can full of Lincoln cents onto a table, and let the kids look through them and take whatever they wanted to fill in their boards. It really kept them busy.

Keep up the good work.

<signed>

—Thomas M. Barosko

Thanks for the letter, Thomas, and I hope you enjoyed participating in the contest and winning the book, regardless of whether you keep it or pass it

along. I'll gladly provide Thomas' "Rules for the YN Program" to anyone who writes in and asks for it.

Regards, Greg

Not So Good News...

Chester West passed away on October 10, 2002.

Who was Chester West you ask? Those who ever met or know him frequently heard him say, "Hot damn!" and other interesting things. He was so funny at times! Now he is gone.

Remember those Coin Show calendars that you would sometimes find at the major coin shows? Well, it was Chester put them out.

Regards,

—Gary Beedon

Yup, bad news, Gary. But thanks for the heads-up.

I wasn't involved enough with coin shows and such to really know or have heard of Chester West, but after Gary's email to me I went on-line and found that Chester maintained his own website (www.ChesterWest.com). I'm pretty sure it'll be up for another month or two at least, but at some point here in the very near future it will probably go dark. Sooner or later the webhost will notice that no one is paying the hosting fee, and they'll then simply erase the files and it'll all be gone. You might want to visit it if you get a chance, because there are some interesting things on there, articles and other artifacts of a personality now gone.

Regards, Greg



Stop the presses!...
...big news just in from the ANA

National Coin Week Promoters Can Win ANA Summer Seminar Scholarships

The American Numismatic Association (ANA) is offering two full scholarships to an ANA Summer Seminar at the Association's headquarters for the best promotions of the 80th observance of National Coin Week, April 20-26, 2003.

This year's National Coin Week theme, "Tale of the Coin," focuses on the stories about coins; the people, places and objects depicted on money; and the many collectors, past and present, who collect and study coins, according to ANA Education Director Gail Baker.

"We encourage you to 'wag your tale' at an April club open house," Baker says. "Invite the public to attend a special educational program, or ask several club members to prepare 5- to 10-minute presentations on numismatic history, legends or stories. Clubs should include at least one mini-presentation on a currently circulating U.S. coin."

Other activities include:

- Entering an exhibit in the National Coin Week Competition at the ANA National Money Show™ in Charlotte, North Carolina, March 21-23, 2003.
- Distributing modern circulating or common collectable coins, such as Wheat cents or Buffalo nickels, in 2x2-inch flip. Add interesting numismatic information about the coins on one side of the paper insert and club information on the other (web address, meeting times and place, etc).
- Making mini-presentations to local Scout groups, schools, libraries, civic groups, etc., and give each attendee a collectable coin in a 2x2-inch flip with numismatic information and the ANA web address (www.money.org) on the insert.

Coin clubs also can utilize the ANA's "discovery guide," which is published in the fall and spring, and is an ideal way to introduce the joys of coin collecting to the general public, young and emerging collectors, families and educators. The eight-page "newspaper" is automatically sent to ANA members age 22 and under, and is available in bulk for the cost of shipping. (For more information visit www.money.org/discover.html.)

"Try these suggestions or make up your own," Baker says. "To encourage participation, the ANA again is offering two full scholarships to Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs. One will be awarded to the exhibitor with the best National Coin Week display at the ANA National Money Show in March." (Exhibit application deadline is February 21, 2003.)

"The other scholarship will be awarded to the coin club or the collector who submits a report of the best and most innovative method of how they promoted National Coin Week and the theme 'Tale of the Coin,'" Baker says. (Entries must be received by the ANA Education Department no later than May 31, 2003. Winners will be notified by June 30, 2003, and awards will be presented at the ANA World's Fair of Money® in Baltimore, July 30-August 3.)

For more information about National Coin Week 2003, contact the ANA Education Department, 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279; telephone 719/632-2646; fax 719/634-4085; E-mail education@money.org; or visit the ANA web site www.money.org.

Calendar of Events



...mark your
calendars and
plan to attend!

- Nov. 29-Dec. 1 **PASPEX**, Pasadena Convention Center, 300 E. Green Street, Pasadena, Israel Bick, (818) 997-6496, iibick@aol.com.
- December 8 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- December 27-29 **Coin & Stamp Expo** (Hollywood), 7000 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, Israel Bick, (818) 997-6496, iibick@aol.com.
- January 11 & 12 **21st Annual Winchester Elks Coin & Stamp Show** (Playa Del Rey), Elks Lodge, 8025 W. Manchester Ave., Martin Trouillon, (310) 821-3005.
- January 12 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- February 9 **NASC Awards Banquet**, tentatively scheduled for 1:00 pm at Frank & Dean's near Coco's in Arcadia, CA (check www.NASC.net for updated information and a map.)
- February 9 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- Feb. 27-Mar. 2 **Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo**, Long Beach Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Leslie Harar (805) 962-9939 (lbexpo@gte.net).
- March 15 **CSNA Symposium**, Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 1500 South Raymond Ave., Fullerton. Four great speakers! Free admission/parking.
- March 16 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- March 23 **Verdugo Hills Coin Club Show**, 38th Annual Show, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA. Bob Thompson, (818) 249-1237, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043.
- March 29 & 30 **Pacific Expos**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Avenue, Buena Park, Kerry Pieropan (714) 271-8946 (pacificexpos@aol.com).
- April 5 & 6 **40th Annual Coin & Collectible Show**, Meadows, 225 N. Del Rosa Drive, San Bernardino Country Club, Kevin Akin, (909) 787-0318, kevinakin1950@hotmail.com.
- April 13 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera Street (91 Fwy at Glassell Street), Don Brady, (888) 336-8647 (DBCCnumis@aol.com).
- April 27 **Coin-O-Rama, Covina Coin Club**, Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Road, Arcadia.
- May 2-4 **PASPEX**, Pasadena Convention Center, 300 E. Green Street, Pasadena, Israel Bick, (818) 997-6496, iibick@aol.com.

- Visit the new *California Show List* on the web at:
home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm.
- If you have a coin club sponsored show or other event that you'd like to have listed in *The Quarterly*, please email the following information to Gary Beedon at beedon@earthlink.net:
Dates, name of show, address, facility name, contact info, and any admission or parking fees.

Writing for The Quarterly



Are you a budding author, or perhaps a more experienced essayist? Then read on...

Manuscripts

Articles should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences. The author is responsible for all statements made. Manuscripts are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication (for example: someone else holds a copyright). Please indicate whether the material is original or has been previously published. While digital files are preferred, typed copy is also acceptable. Text should be typed with only one space after periods. The author's name, address and phone number must appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or email. Suggested minimum article length is two double-spaced typewritten pages. Very long articles may be published as a series. *The Quarterly* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. Materials (articles, illustrations, graphs, drawings, etc.) should be sent to Greg Burns, *The Quarterly*, P.O. Box 2031, Glendora, CA 91740. Digital material may be sent by email to: gburns@adelphia.net.

Images

Legends or captions for hard copy illustrations should be clearly marked, either on the reverse of the illustration or on a separate piece of paper with a number that corresponds to each illustration. Photographs should not be attached or glued to the manuscript. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *The Quarterly* for reproduction with prior arrangements. The preferred format for digital files is JPG, though other formats are also acceptable (TIF, GIF, etc.). Acceptable media includes email (see previous paragraph), 3 1/2" floppy, and CD. Please apply final cropping and any necessary digital alterations prior to sending the file.

Author's Biography

Authors should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent information, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

Source Citations

Authors are requested to cite sources used in the preparation of their articles as follows:

Bowers, Q. David. *Adventures with Rare Coins*. Los Angeles: Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, 1979, pp.29-32.

Loperfield, John C. "Airborne Particulates: The Silent Nemesis." *The Numismatist*, 96 (April 1983), pp. 706-09.

Annual Awards

Each contributor receives a special pure copper limited edition of the current NASC convention medal (mintage 16 to 25 pieces total) from the editor. Also, contributors to *The Quarterly* are eligible for consideration for the Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Award, the George Bennett Memorial Literary award, and the NASC Junior Literary award (under 18 at the time of publication). These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: February 15, 2003

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The Historical Quarterly...

Forty Years Ago

- Richard Goodson, Bourse Chairman for the Annual Convention, reported that all 83 dealers tables had sold out and he regretted that he was forced to refuse applications from other “leading dealers.”
- From *Club News*: “Los Angeles Coin Club:-With an average attendance of 250 at each meeting, this club ranks first in the country...” Wow! Talk about the good old days. I think the last meeting LACC had (the one that was their death knell about half a year ago) they had something like 4 or 5 attend. My, but times have changed.
- Ever hear of the Rockatomic Coin Club? Neither did I, but sure enough, there was a club that met in the North Hollywood area that went by that moniker. Sounds like a good name for a punk music band of today.
- You could pick up a nice uncirculated two-cent piece for your type set for under \$20.00. My 2002 Redbook thinks you can still pick one up for about \$75.00, while the PCGS Daily Price Guide (www.PCGS.com) puts the current number at more like \$105.00 for an red MS-60 (\$85.00 for a brown specimen). Some things are a bargain even today.
- Thelma Case reported that some 1,000 different ink formulas are needed for the varied work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

“It is with a word as it is with an arrow—once let loose, it does not return.”

—Quarterly, 1972, #4

Thirty Years Ago

- There was an NASC committee called “Breakfast & Housing” chaired by Gordon Z. Greene. I wonder what that was all about?
- Peggy Borgolte, then editor of *The Quarterly*, proudly accepted on behalf of the NASC the American Numismatic Association’s national award for the best regional publication.
- The *Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation* (a USPS requirement for certain publications) showed *The Quarterly* as having an average printing run of 1000, with 700 of them being mailed. Compare that today with our average printing of 475, with 375 being mailed (we’d mail more, but some members haven’t supplied correct/current addresses.)
- Goodness, we even had a member club from Hawaii: the Hawaiian Numismatic Association. Wonder if they ever called and asked for one of the NASC speakers to come out and present at their meetings?
- Earl O’Cathey wrote “Wooden Money is Legal,” a ten page article, complete with pictures of examples from Blaine, WA and Tenino, WA.

Twenty Years Ago

- Harold Katzman wrote, “NASC Does it Right”, an article about the first ever *Coin Grading Workshop*, held on Saturday, November 6, 1982 at the Holiday Inn in West Covina. Leading the workshop was Dr. Sol Taylor, and there was an overflow crowd applying for the limited 40 seats available. Too bad, but some were turned away. Other familiar names that made this event a success were Nona Moore, Tom Fitzgerald, Albertus Hoogeveen and Lorna Lebold.
- Speakers at the “Super Twenty-Eighth” NASC Convention included George Fuld, William Coleman, Cliff Mishler, Ralph Mitchell, and Jerry Buss (the Laker guy).
- Can you believe it? The NASC published a cookbook. Yup, I read it on page 16 of the winter, 1982 issue. Titled, “Hail to the Chef”, it consisted of 91 pages

contained 298 recipes, and was a compilation from members and friends of the NASC. It included recipes from George Washington’s administration. Hopefully nobody used any ingredients from his time.

- Gold is for the mistress—silver for the maid—copper for the craftsman cunning at his trade. “Good!,” said the Baron, sitting in his hall, “But Iron, cold iron, is the master of them all.” —Rudyard Kipling

Ten Years Ago

- NASC President Dr. Walter Ostromecki announced the first ever Michael Aron/NASC Rare Coin Auction as one of the mechanisms anticipated to restore the NASC to “financial stability.”
- It was reported we enjoyed a membership totaling 650, with 35 new members joining during the preceding twelve months alone.
- Fresh from “the more things change” department: Kenneth Levy reported in the “Reader’s Forum” column that he’d noticed a decline in membership for the various NASC member clubs over the preceding four years, and offered a boatload of advice on revitalizing club efforts at attracting and retaining new members. Guess that’s a theme that’s as relevant today as it was back then.
- Tom Fitzgerald reported in the “Club Report” that the Long Beach Coin Club had a grading exercise. They used a \$20 gold piece that had been previously submitted to ANACS. The LBCC members present at the meeting offered opinions on the grade ranging from VF to MS61/62. ANACS had declared the coin “no grade—cleaned.” Grrrr.
- The NASC sent 25-Year pins to the following (last names only for individuals): Redlands Coin Club, Graafeiland, McAlpin, Covina Coin Club, Wixson, Applebaum, Young, Stephen, Hatie, Rauch, Arguijo, Levy, and Engstrom.





Painting by Quentin Massys (Flemish; 1465/66-1530), 1514. Oil on panel. 67 x 70 cm.

Musée du Louvre, Paris

The Moneylender and His Wife

Derived most probably from a lost work by Jan van Eyck dating from 1440, Massys' picture is not a simple genre scene. A Latin inscription which figured on the frame during the 17th century, from Leviticus, "May the scales be fair and the weights be equal", would have explained the moral or even religious intention behind the work -the scales, which symbolize justice, also refer to the Last Judgement. The subject became very popular; the caricatural usurer, his hands greedily clasping the gold, was generally the only focus of attention. This work is very different, however, and has a serene gravity about it. Also worthy of note is a motif which Van Eyck favoured above all others: a mirror reflecting a man.

